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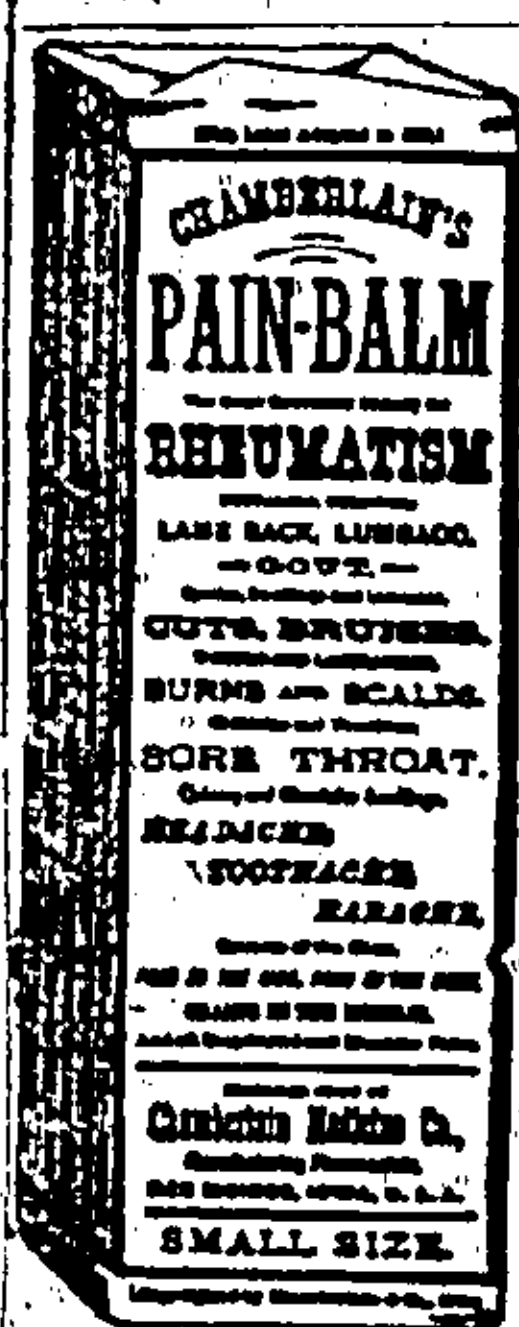
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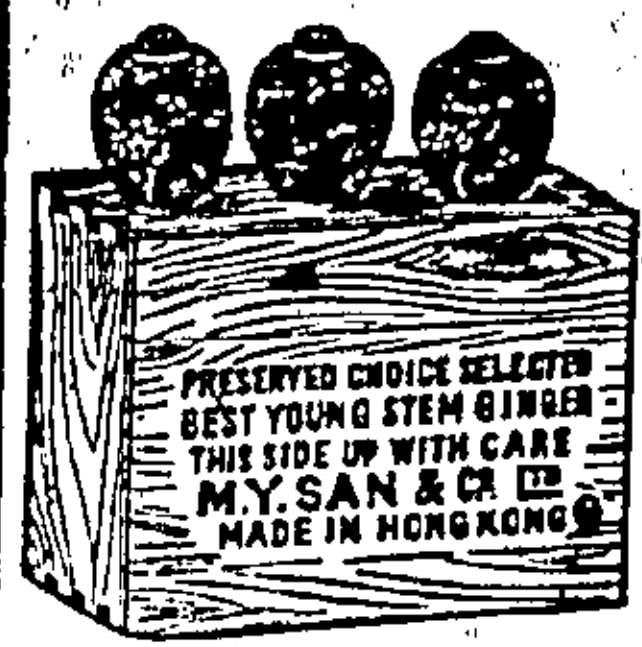
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TEACHING HOW TO THINK. MR. CHESTERTON'S ADVICE.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton on August 1st delivered the luncheon address in connection with the City of London Vacation Course in Education; his audience consisting of the 500 teachers who are attending this fortnight's course, and who had assembled at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Edward Evans presided, and in a facetious introduction he declared that Mr. Chesterton had confessed that most of his admirers were lunatics—(laughter)—and that from an early age he had neglected all forms of work to the best of his ability. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chesterton said they all had their little notions about education, and especially so was this the case with those who, like himself, had been brought up in the golden age and not been educated at all. (Laughter.) Speaking, therefore, not as a practical educator, but as one of the crowd, he felt he could refer to what seemed to be most in danger in the very thorough, very conscientious, and, in the main, very sensible educational efforts in operation to-day. Education in recent years had paid a great deal more attention to the cultivation of the artistic instinct in children, a contrast to the condition which existed in his own childhood, when children had the same desire to play with chalks, paints, and paint brushes, though that part of their mentality used never to be recognised. What he thought was most wanting in our education, and what was seen to be most deficient in our newspapers and in general conversation, was not that of teaching people how to draw, or to paint, or to play the piano or organ or bagpipes. (Laughter.) It was that they were not taught how to think. If it was thought inconvenient or difficult to teach people religion—though personally he thought that religion was the foundation of philosophy and philosophy the foundation of culture—he could see no reason why they should not be taught philosophy or, at any rate, logic. It seemed to him that the modern world showed a startling disproportion and discord in regard to these things. The number of people who were fine musicians was very considerable. The number who really appreciated fine poetry, or who knew good art when they saw it, or who loved the sight of a great landscape, was also very large. But the number who could take five steps in a rational argument and pursue it to the end was very small. For some reason the mental faculty seemed to be in a state of confusion.

If they read the daily papers or listened to a political speech, the thing which struck them most was the breaking down of the reasoning faculty, the complete confusion of ideas, the contradiction at the end of what was said at the beginning, and the use of obvious fallacies which anybody who had read anything about logic could immediately see through. (Hear, hear.) Everybody, declared the speaker, ought to be made familiar with the fraud commonly called statistics. (Laughter.) He also referred to what he called the trouble of unreasonable deduction. Some people made out that, if they laughed at a new religion called the Holy Jumpers, that did not matter, because people also laughed at the early days of Christianity. Some of them, again, might urge that it would be a "reform" to cut off babies' noses so that they would not get cold in the head, and they would justify that by saying, "Well, look at the success of the Reform Bill." (Laughter.) One found that kind of fallacy again and again. It was a type of fallacy which all people should have seen through by the time they were twelve years of age. If we could not have a religious and moral education, then at least let us have an intellectual education to teach people how to use their brains, so that they could find the truth in religion, morals, and philosophy. (Cheers.)

In acknowledging a vote of thanks Mr. Chesterton said that education was a thing he did not profess to understand, but as a journalist he had a certain cursory impression of the results of modern education, and he thought that those results could be seen in his own unfortunate profession. In journalism they saw something which pointed to a false balance in our system of civilisation. Sensationalism was a word which was frequently and very foolishly used. We all liked sensationalism. It was no use complaining that people read stories about murder. After all, "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" were stories of murder. It was no use complaining when human beings were interested in other human beings at the crises of their existence. But there was sensationalism in another sense, and that was when one allowed one's artistic, emotional, and sentimental sensations to run away from one entirely, and when one lost the muscular power of the mind which ought to control them.

AN "EXHILARATING SPECTACLE."

At the morning session, which was held at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. W. Hughes Jones continued his lectures on the teaching of history. He urged that in dealing with the events and developments of each century, they should encourage in the children's minds the sense of expectation of what was to follow, and the students should be led to see that the record of the country's progress made one continuous story. Emphasising what he called the appreciation of the living past, as distinct from a past that was regarded as dead, the speaker declared that every day supplied many instances of the vitality of the past in the present. They saw this idea even in regard to the political circumstances of the day. What they saw was not so much the Socialists moulding the present as the past moulding the Socialists. (Laughter.) The party were wriggling in the mighty grip of the past, and more and more they were becoming the wise servants of the past, and in the same measure they were becoming wiser servants of the State. The best thing about

(Continued on next Column.)

HISTORY FROM THE PRESS. PRINCE AS POPULAR EDUCATOR.

The regular work of the City of London Vacation Course in Education began in the King's Hall suite of the Holborn Restaurant on July 29th, with a series of nine lectures, each of one hour's duration. To those who have long since passed through the mental turmoil of the class room it would have come as an agreeable surprise to note the methods employed and enjoyed by the lecturers who have been secured to instruct teachers how to instruct. Modern methods aim at retaining the interest of the pupils throughout the lesson, and it has been found that too strict an adherence to the text-book, unrelieved by any of the lighter touches and without any extraneous aids to knowledge, is not conducive to that end. The modern teacher, it would seem, must be supplied with a wealth of illustration and a fund of historical anecdotes if he or she is to make a mark in the profession, and it is in that direction that those attending the course were invited to apply themselves.

New ideas in the teaching of history were introduced to a class which met to listen to Mr. W. Hughes Jones, who has taken honours in the School of Modern History at Oxford. A point on which he insisted was that history dealt with the present, and that in presenting history to children they must not teach them to look upon it as something dealing with the past only. It was necessary, he said, to learn the past in order to understand the present. Above all, the past was the key to the proper understanding of the newspaper. Mr. Jones regards the modern newspaper as one of the greatest aids to historical knowledge that we have, and in that connection asked whether teachers were alive to the significance of the visit recently paid by the American Bar Association to this country and to the opening by the King of the Liverpool Cathedral. "Are you teaching these things?" he asked; "if not you are wasting the history hour."

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.
The question naturally followed, Where was such information to be obtained? Not in the history books; only in the great history books of the day—the great newspapers of England. There only would they find the great contemporary authorities on history and science expressing themselves. To rely on history books for such information would be to postpone discussion for thirty or forty years. To illustrate his point, Mr. Jones mentioned the series of articles which are appearing in the *Daily Telegraph* written by Mr. Walter Bell, and dealing with London's historical associations. The article on Westminster Abbey and the Palace of Westminster, the names of four English kings were mentioned—Edward the Confessor, William Rufus, Henry III., and Richard II. The history books regarded them as "duds," and yet it was shown in that great historical pamphlet that those four Kings were responsible for Westminster Hall and Abbey. It showed how great was the difference between the history book and the newspaper, in which historical subjects were dealt with from a fresh point of view. History, he declared, must deal with cabbages and kings, and they could not teach it without either the cabbage or the king. Even the turnip was of considerable historical importance, and of seventeenth-century England it could be said that just as Cromwell saved the Parliament, so the turnip saved the people. It prevented waste in the fields, provided winter food for the cattle, gave better stock, produced more manure, which, in turn, produced more corn, and, above all, it saved England from many of the diseases of the Middle Ages, because it assured a plentiful supply of fresh meat.

Mr. Jones thought there was a tendency to regard England as a big place in a little world, whereas the truth was that it was a little England in a big world. Citing the Prince of Wales as an example, the lecturer said that when his Royal Highness was opening the British Empire Exhibition he referred to England as "the greatest agent of civilisation," and observed that the big thing in that phrase was "civilisation," and not the "agent." He asked his audience to observe that when the Prince of Wales made a speech there was always at least one illuminating remark on history in it. "I believe that if the speeches of the Prince of Wales for the last two or three years were collected," he added, "they would provide an introduction to modern politics, Empire questions, and English history, which would be of first-class importance in our schools."

The Conservatives were their progressive, and the best thing about the Socialists their conservatism. (Laughter.)

Students of history should follow carefully in their newspapers the answers given during question time in the House of Commons, and the speaker said that only this week they had read that the Socialist First Commissioner of Works, with a fine instinct for the traditions of the House, had declared that no loud speakers or microphones could be installed there, while immediately afterwards he declared that the restoration of Hadrian's Wall, although outside his province, would be viewed with the greatest sympathy by his Department. (Laughter.) It was an exhilarating spectacle, a Socialist Minister rejecting loud speakers because they were new and useful, and honouring a Roman wall because it was old and useless. (Laughter.) It showed how the minds of even the working-men had been gripped by the vitality of the living past. It was the Socialist Prime Minister, moreover, who had been the modern defender of the faith on the subject of Court dress, for he had contended that there could be more egotism and vanity in the flaunting of a red tie than in the obedient assumption of Court dress on ceremonial occasions. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

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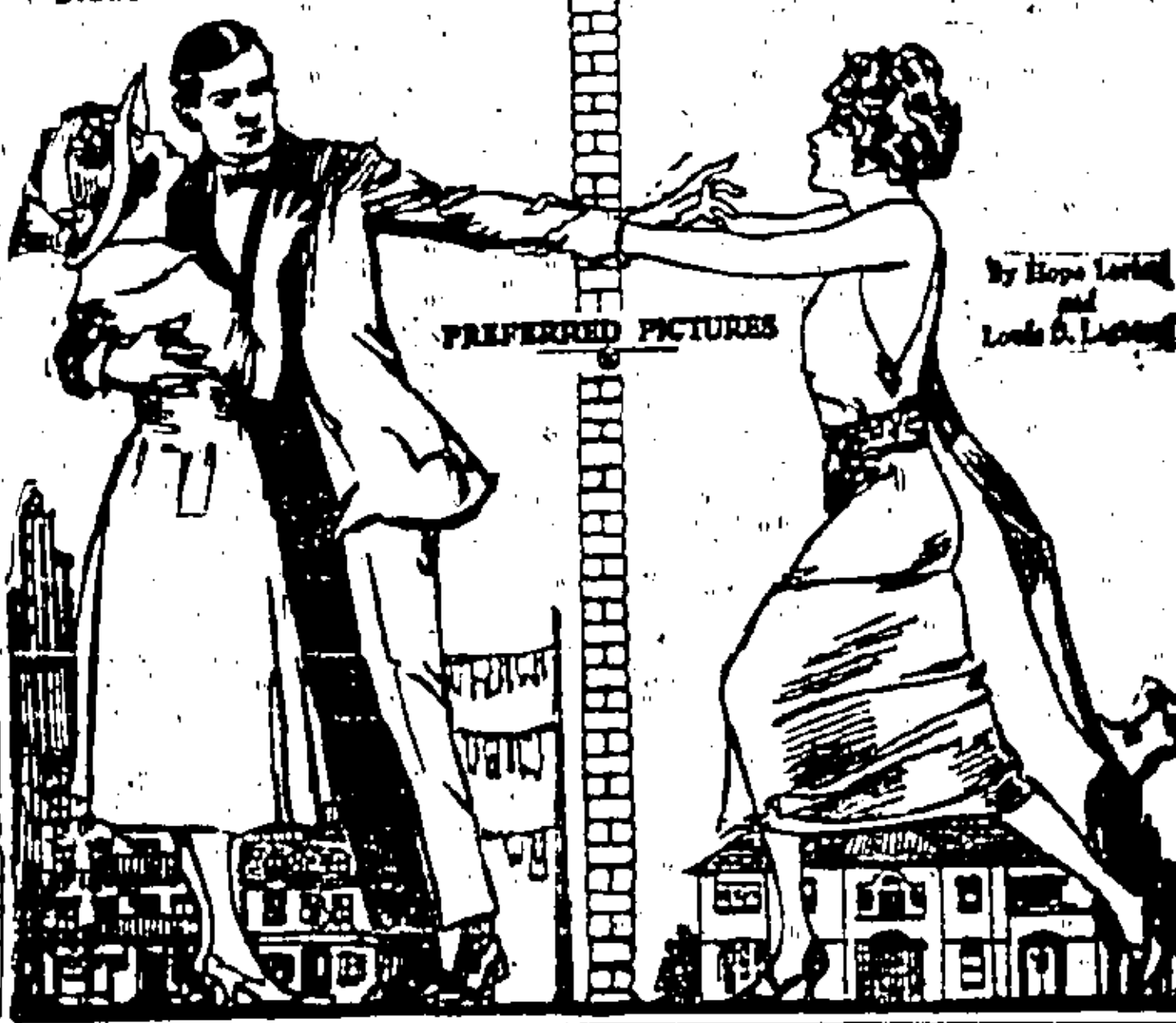
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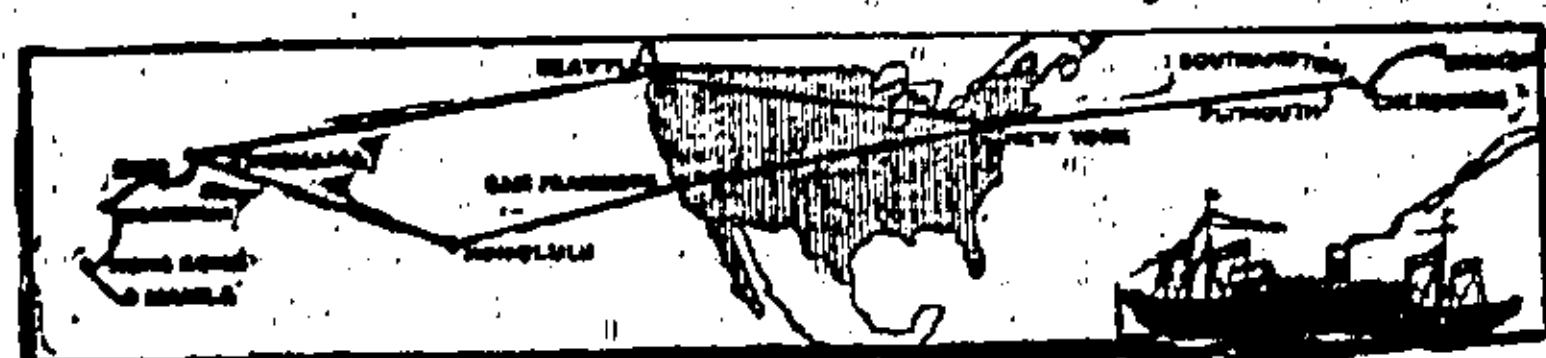
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

That a pessimistic view of the physical or mental condition of the people of England was unnecessary and unfounded was the opinion expressed by Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall, addressing the anthropological Section of the British Association at Toronto on August 7th.

Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall, in his presidential address to the Anthropological Section, spoke on "Health and Physique through the Centuries." He referred to the alarming data to be found in the report of the Ministry of National Service on the findings of the Recruiting Boards in the last years of the war, and the grave discovery that only 38 per cent. of the men were Grade I; 23, Grade II; 31, Grade III; and 10, Grade IV. It had been pointed out that grading for military purposes must differ in many essentials from grading in respect to fitness for civilian life, and that the falling off of efficiency with age was not a new phenomenon associated with urbanisation, nor was there reason to think that a similar census in past centuries would have given any better results.

More valuable data were contained in the records of some 300,000 youths who attained the age of 18 in 1913; they showed a proportion of 85 per cent. Grade I, 30 per cent. Grades II, and III, and 5 per cent. Grade IV. There was nothing in these and other figures, said Dr. Shrubbsall, to suggest that the British people had degenerated more than other nations.

Even the worst estimates of the present-day physique, when compared with such records as existed of the former inhabitants of the British Isles, afforded little evidence of a deterioration of type in members of a particular racial type, but rather of a change in their relative proportion in the total population. In neolithic times, so far as could be gleaned from skeletal remains, the average stature of adult males was about 6ft. 6in., with a few taller individuals interspersed, who were perhaps of the ruling caste; the Saxons averaged about 6ft. 6in. The Norwegians and Danes were a little taller. The stocks in each district remained in comparative isolation until the advent of roads and railways and the demand for labour in new areas caused a greater degree of intermixture. Even now rural areas which had originally a predominant Nordic occupation contained a taller and fairer population; in the cities the degree of intermixture had proceeded to such an extent that there was relatively little relation between stature and hair colour. Throughout the medieval period stature remained little affected so far as could be judged from clothes, implements, and armour, which would suit the larger number of the present-day people, and would indeed be too small for the better built. In the eighteenth century there were many recruits whose stature was only about 6ft. 6in.

GROWING TALLER.

Records of children of Lancashire operative and labouring classes, taken in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, when compared with similar figures at the present day showed little change until the last few years. Since the initiation of the school medical service it had become evident that a gradual improvement was in progress. In London elementary schools there had been a gain of a full half-inch in stature since 1904, while in the public schools average gains of an inch or more were recorded. The changes in weight were even more general and significant. It was noteworthy that the average weight of the crews in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, who were always chosen from the pick of the undergraduates, had increased nearly a stone in the last sixty years.

Summarising the whole survey, Dr. Shrubbsall said the Great War showed the possession of powers of resistance to physical adversity that had never been equalled, and under a test applied to a proportion of the nation never before approached, while the versatility of inventive powers was demonstrated everywhere. So far as the children were concerned, education was more general and the ladder wider and more used than at any period in our history. The general health of the nation was better and the exception of life longer than ever before. There were no grounds for thinking the physical conditions of any class were worse than that of corresponding classes at previous epochs, even among those persons and classes on whom the adverse conditions of life associated with urbanisation and industrialism had pressed hardest and had been least opposed. The real increase of the unit was much less than had been assumed, from *a priori* arguments. Reproductive selection, which had a tendency to increase the apparently less valuable stocks was opposed by a natural selection which had not been abolished, while emigration from the eugenic standpoint, though a real disadvantage to England, had been a source of strength to the Empire of Associated Nations.

"DUCKING" THE PRINCE. INCIDENT AT BOYS' CAMP.

After tea at the Duke of York's camp of public school and industrial boys at New Romney on August 7th, there was a general bathing parade, and here again their Royal Highnesses mixed with the boys, a party of whom carried the Prince of Wales into the water and ducked him. The Princes also shared in the distribution of biscuits which took place during the drying process. At night their Royal Highnesses attended a jolly sing-song in the camp marquee.

Their Royal Highnesses were given a great send-off when they left at a quarter past nine for Ashford, where they joined their special train for Victoria.

HONGKONG IMPORT TRADE.

The fortnightly report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce contains the following notes on the markets:—
Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—We have no sales of importance to report. Chaos still continues in most consuming centres, whilst local Dealers report tight monetary conditions. Notwithstanding these adverse factors a welcome improvement in clearances of Seasonable cargo can be recorded. Price for Mid Am. Cotton has declined considerably, and at time of writing 14.55 was last Liverpool rate received. Manchester cloth prices are not commensurate with the decline.

Cotton Yarn.—Business continues on a small scale owing to the Canton trouble, and dealers are only buying for their immediate requirements. Quotations are: No. 10s at \$23 to \$24, No. 12s at \$23 to \$24, No. 16s at \$23 to \$24, No. 20s at \$23 to \$24. Arrivals, 2,100 bales. Shipments, nil. Sales, 1,000 bales. Unsold stock, 8,175 bales. Bargains 1,000 bales.

Wool.—The market remains unchanged, since last report.

Raw Cottons.—There is no change to report.

Metals.—Market quiet, nothing doing.

Flour.—Stock: about 1,350,000 sacks.

Sundries.—Market quiet.

Sugar.—Market quiet.

Salt.—Stock: 11,000 bags. Very dull last report.

GREAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

A \$3,000,000 OUTLAY.

A Government-assisted proposal which will provide employment for thousands of men for five or six years—the Lochaber hydro-electric scheme—was inaugurated in July, says the *Industrial Daily News*, by the placing of the first contract. The largest of its kind ever attempted in Great Britain, the scheme is being assisted by a trades facilities guarantee of £2,000,000, and its completion will involve an outlay of about \$3,000,000. It will transform what is now virgin forest land into an industrial area, covered with large works for the production of aluminium and other metals. The watersheds for over 300 square miles will be harnessed and the energy concentrated at Fort William, where equipment sufficient to generate 100,000 horse-power will be installed.

The driving of aqueducts for twenty miles through the solid rock of Ben Nevis will involve tunnelling on a scale not yet attempted in this country. Of these tunnels, one will be 18ft. in diameter, while the other will be large enough to hold a single line of broad-gauge rails. Tenders for the tunnelling work are now being submitted. Immense dams, spillways, and intake works will be constructed in solid concrete, damming the waters of Loch Treig and Laggan and the Rivers Spean, Treig, and Spey.

BRITISH TEXTILE MACHINERY.

GERMAN COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

The German textile firm of Rudolph Karsch, A.G., Hamburg, which recently purchased a complete cotton-spinning plant of 24,128 ring spindles for £25,837 (or 21s. 6d. per spindle) in England, has just declared a dividend of 100 per cent. The cost of equipping a ring-spindle mill in Lancashire to-day is much more than that. The concern has been building textile factories at various places in Germany, including Wandersbeck, Wilhelmshaven, and Bocholt, with the object of making themselves independent of foreign manufactures, particularly yarns. The mill at Bocholt has been modernised with the secondhand machinery purchased in England. Referring to this purchase, the recently published report of the company states that the real estate has been expanded, and it continues, they have further developed their important factory undertaking at Bocholt. This extension, it is stated, will make the company independent of foreign yarns, and they have the idea of exportation. They have, therefore, acquired the spindles for a third of their value through a favourable opportunity in England.

ONE RUPEE NOTES.

NO FURTHER ISSUES TO BE MADE.

The following *communiqué* was issued by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta on August 26th:—In reply to a question by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly on February 11th, 1924, the Hon. Finance Member announced that the Government of India in pursuance of the decision to discontinue the issue of the one rupee currency note had decided to place no further orders for these notes after the termination of their existing contract. The deliveries of notes in compliance with the last indent were completed some time ago and the stocks in India are now approaching exhaustion. No issues of these notes will be made from the currency offices and tenders when the existing stocks are exhausted, which will be on varying dates from now, up to about a month. The one rupee note will, of course, continue to be universal currency notes and legal tender so long as they remain in circulation.

WEMBLEY CHARGES TO BE REDUCED.

In order that the total attendance during the remaining period may reach a million persons weekly, the authorities of Wembley Exhibition decided to reduce the admission charge to the Exhibition to a shilling from September 1st.

NOTICE.

We beg to request the Public to note that when buying GORDON'S DRY GIN they should see the stoppers in the bottles are wired under the capsule. We will not guarantee any other as being genuine GORDON'S DRY GIN.

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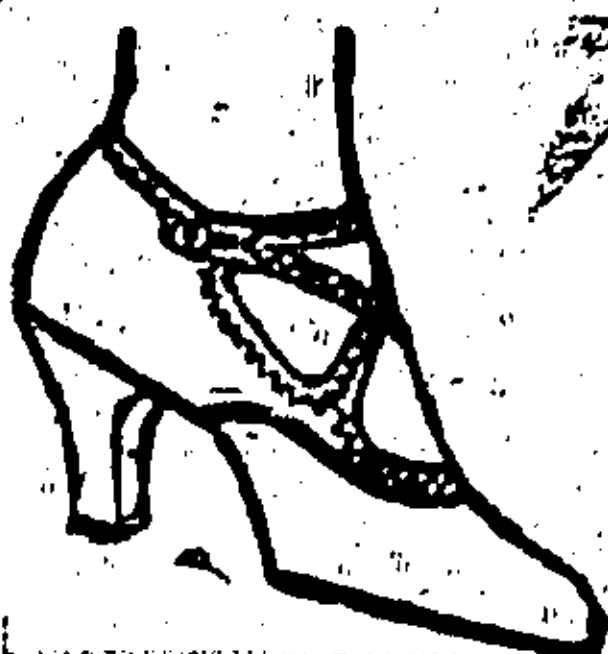
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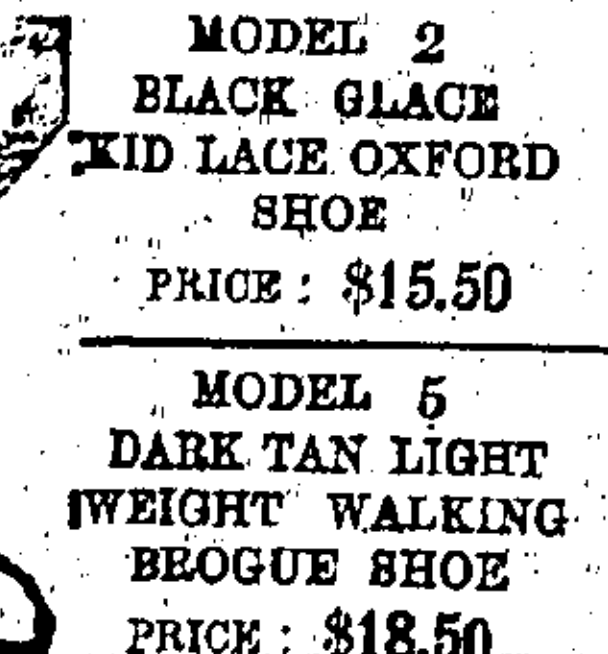
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PRINCE'S TRIBUTE TO SCOUT MOVEMENT.

A WONDERFUL SCENE.

EMPIRE BOYS' PROMISE.

A great change came over the scene of the Imperial "Jamboree" in the Wembley Stadium on Sunday (August 3rd) by comparison with what had been staged there on the preceding day and Friday: the brandishing of Scout staves, the wild craft cries of Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, intermingling with the shouts of the home patrols, and the skill of the Highland pipers gave place to intercession and thanksgiving. It was the "Sunday at Wembley" which had been expected to be one of the outstanding events of the gathering. And so it was in reality. The vast assembly of the boyhood of the Empire was addressed by the Prince of Wales, the Chief Scout, and the Archbishop of York, and the occasion marked one of the most remarkable stages in the history of the organisation, and furnished a spectacle and a thrill which neither the boys who participated nor the crowds of onlookers are likely to forget. It was noteworthy, too, by reason of the fine tribute paid to the movement by the Prince of Wales, who, as Chief Scout for his Principality, had opened Saturday's "Jamboree," and had spent the night in camp; while another of its great features was the general repetition, after its conclusion by the Chief Scout, of the "Scout Promise." The speech delivered by the Prince of Wales, who was still wearing his Scout's uniform, was as follows:—

Addressing his listeners as "Scouts," the Prince told them of the pride which he felt in being present on that unique occasion when Scouts were gathered from all parts of the Empire. It was an invigorating experience, and one which must put new life into them all. The Exhibition gives you some idea of the boundless possibilities of the British Empire, his Royal Highness continued. How these possibilities will be developed depends upon the future men of the Empire. You are the future Empire men, and it is up to you to carry out your Scout law and be prepared for all great possibilities, which at the same time offer you a great opportunity. The best way to prepare yourselves is to go on with your scouting and gain all you can in health and strength both of body and mind.

Addressing the overseas Scouts, the Prince exhorted them to make the most of the opportunities which their visit provided, and to learn all they could of the character and institutions of the old country. Those of the old country would, he knew, make fast friends with their brothers from overseas, and would carry on the principles of goodwill and helpfulness and reproduce that spirit of comradeship which was such a feature of the Great War. The Empire was like a bundle of sticks, any one of which might be broken, but which, when they were tied together, could not be broken. The bond which bound the Empire together was the splendid spirit of loyalty to the King and one another, which in all his journeys overseas he had found to be a great sustaining force.

"You are a great brotherhood of Scouts of the Empire," the Prince concluded. "If you go forward in the spirit that has brought you here to-day, you will not only find many of the difficulties of your life less formidable than they might appear, but, what is more important, you will be setting an example in unselfishness that cannot fail to be a blessing to the community in which you reside and the Empire as a whole. For myself, I wish you the best of luck in the future."

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

What a mighty host of Scouts it was that made its way to the Stadium. The march there of the 15,000 boys in camp at Wembley Paddocks was in itself a wonderful sight, and this little army was reinforced by other troops of Scouts from every quarter. They came—Wolf Cubs, Scouts and Rovers—in big contingents by train, tram and bus, and, in addition, on every road leading to the British Empire Exhibition were to be seen patrols "footing" it. The entry of the campers alone into the Stadium seemed as though it was to be interminable, and some time before the hour fixed for the opening of the service, 11 o'clock, the Scouts were "thick as autumnal leaves" that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa, and one began to wonder what would happen if the processions did not soon cease. For the general public this pouring into the arena of thousands after thousands of Boy Scouts provided the most intense interest, and agreeable additions to the pleasurable waiting were the organ voluntaries played by Mr. H. J. Howland (Assistant Scout Commissioner—Music for London), selections by the Leighton Buzzard Scout Brass Band, under the direction of Scoutmaster Fred Green; and singing by the Welsh Scout Choir of 500 voices, conducted by Sir Walford Davies.

As presented to the eyes of those occupying the great tiers of seats, the picture in the arena on which, happily, the sun smiled down benevolently all through the service, was one of rare beauty. Even the Stadium of "Wonderful Wembley" has seen nothing surpassing in loveliness this immense, iridescent Eastern carpet—for this was the impression provided in its ensemble by this huge gathering of Boy Scouts of the Empire. In its essentials the uniform of the Scout is similar, but many diversities in detail are permissible, in accordance with the national or local tastes of troops, and in radiant sunshine fluttering standards of dazzling colours, and scarves of every shade of red, green, blue, and yellow showed up brilliantly on the general groundwork of khaki; while the tartan of every Scottish clan contributed further to the glowing living tableau. There were Girl Guides, too, and scattered among the Scouts were Cubs—bravely strutting little fellows whom one would like to see transformed into Peter Pans so that they might never grow up.

And now the commencement of the hymn "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven" told that the procession was entering the Stadium, through the tunnel under the Royal Box. How marvelously the line "Gathered in from every race" described the scene. The procession was headed by Scouts carrying the colours of the Dominions and Colonies. Thirty Overseas contingents—white, brown, and black—were represented, in addition to the home county organisations, and the King's Colour brought up the rear of the standards. Then, in the order named, came the Contingent of Overseas Scouts, (Sir Alfred D. Pickford, the Chief Scout's Commissioner (Lord Hampton), the Chief Scout (Sir Robert Baden-Powell), the Prince of Wales, the representative of the Free Churches (the Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke), and the Archbishop of York, preceded by his chaplain carrying the Primal Cross. When the procession had reached its appointed place at the other side of the Stadium, where, under the organ, a red covered platform was prepared for the Prince of Wales and those with him, the great congregation joined in singing the National Anthem.

The lesson (Ephesians vi., 10-18) was read by Sir Alfred D. Pickford; then the hymn "Fight the Good Fight" having been sung, the Archbishop of York delivered his address.

ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

Taking as his text the 10th verse of the 11th chapter of the first Book of Samuel: "If they say thus, come up unto us; then we shall go up; for the Lord hath delivered them into our hand"—Dr. Lang, briefly, recalled the story of Jonathan and the Philistines, and went on to speak of the outbreak of the Great War.

From village and town and city (he said), across the plains of Canada and Australia, the youth of the Empire went up to meet the challenge. For four long years the desperate struggle lasted. They at last the weary watchers saw the multitude of the enemies melting away. This day all around you where you meet, you behold a monument of victory; for here this great commonwealth of nations, this British Empire, set free to live her own life, and to fulfil her own destiny, unfolds before her children her unity, her strength, and her desire to move forward along the ways of peace. God forbid that we should boast. We cannot. For that we remember the price by which the freedom of the Empire has been bought—the price of nearly a million of the best and bravest of her sons. And secondly, we remember that her life redeemed from danger by this precious blood comes to us now as a solemn and a sacred trust from God Most High. On another first Sunday of August, four years ago, I gave a message to another great assembly of Scouts. It was at Olympia. I repeat that message here to-day: "Keep that which is committed to your trust."

You have—at least you may have if you are true to yourselves—the right spirit. It breathes in the Scout promise: "On my honour I promise that I will do my best—to do my duty to God and the King—to help other people at all times—to obey the Scout law." The Scout law—I would rather call it the Scout spirit. What is it? Is it not just the spirit of comradeship? The daily discipline of your troop is based upon it. You learn to stick to one another, to play not for yourself, but for the side, to put the troop first and yourself last. To be a true guardian of the Empire you have just to spread that spirit further out. You will look upon every man, woman, and child who needs your help as your neighbour, your comrade, and be there to give it. For the sake of others, of your country, you will refuse to be slack in your work. Whatever it may be you will do it with all your might. You will try to be a comrade of those who belong to classes—yes, and nations—other than your own. You will resist the jealousies and suspicions which keep classes and nations apart. You will try to spread everywhere the goodwill of comrades by which alone peace can come to the world, and stay within it.

The Archbishop's address was followed by the singing of "O God, our Help in ages Past," and when the familiar yet ever-new strains had died away the Prince of Wales mounted the stairs of the South Stand and delivered to the quaking Scouts the brief speech which is recorded above.

There was a dramatic manifestation soon after the cheering had died away. The Chief Scout took up his position at the reading desk and spoke a few stirring words to his boys. His opening sentence was: "You have heard the call of the Church, and you have heard the call of your future King," and loud and prolonged cheers greeted this reference to the exalted position of the Chief Scout for Wales. "This," continued the Chief, "is a solemn moment in your lives both as Scouts and as the future men of the Empire. I ask you, then, to pause for a minute and think of your Scout promise. Lower your heads and think of what has called you here, and of the meaning of the brotherhood of Scouts." Sir Robert then read out the Scout Promise:

On my honour I promise that I will do my best—
To do my duty to God and the King,
To help other people at all times,
To obey the Scout Law.

"All those who will keep this Promise stand up and answer me," concluded the Chief. "Will you keep your Scout Promise?" Colours were dipped, heads bowed, and the answer, "I will!" came with a mighty roar from the throats of 25,000 Boy Scouts occupying the arena or scattered throughout the various stands. This prodigious shout providing the most thrilling of the many thrilling incidents in the altogether wonderful service. Then the Chief, addressing the Archbishop, made the ancient request, "Sir, bid a blessing upon us," and in response his Grace pronounced the Blessing.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Perhaps the most interesting game of league bowls played on Saturday was that between the Kowloon Docks Recreation Club and the Tai Koo Recreation Club in the second division. Both these clubs are running neck and neck for premier honours in this section. Prior to Saturday the Kowloon Docks had lost two matches and Tai Koo one. By winning on Saturday the Kowloon Docks now draw level with the rival dock men, but they have a distinct advantage in the number of shots up.

The following are the results:—

DIVISION I.

K.B.G.C. v. C.C.C.

Playing on their own ground on Saturday afternoon the Kowloon Bowling Green Club were defeated by Craigengower Cricket Club, the score being 76-41. Scores:—

K.B.G.C.	C.C.C.
Harvey	Musket
McIntosh	Fritz
McFarlane	Green
Russell (S.)	Bradbury (S.)
McLaggan	Taylor
Rodrigues	Rosset
Farrell	Dennis
Lapsley (S.)	Macfarlane (S.)
Nish	C. Alves
McNeil	Noves
Whibley	Fisher
Hall (S.)	Basa (S.)
Total	Total
41	76

C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.

Playing at home, the Civil Service Cricket Club defeated Kowloon Cricket Club by 21 points. Scores:—

C.S.C.C.	K.C.C.
Knot	Overy
Murphy	Cornley
Gregory	Hunter
Grimmett (S.)	Gibson (S.)
Cullip	Abraham
Davey	Purves
Mansey	Tachi
Allen (S.)	Pile (S.)
Oswick	Lammert
Smith	Goldenberg
Knight	Brawn
Mill (S.)	Hyde (S.)
Total	Total
52	58

TAIKOO R.C. v. THE POLICE R.C.

This match was not played.

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON DOCKS R.C. v. TAIKOO R.C.

Playing at home on Saturday, the Kowloon Docks Recreation Club defeated the Tai Koo Recreation Club by 18 points. Scores:—

K.B.G.C.	T.R.C.
F. Cullen	G. McLeod
J. B. Hamilton	C. B. Matthews
J. McKelvie	W. Weir
W. M. Johnston	T. Grimes (S.)
S. Gray (S.)	J. Laing (S.)
F. Goodman	J. Muirhead
J. Ramsay	J. Sloan
D. Gow	J. McCubbin
J. Panchon (S.)	Jas. Sloan (S.)
Total	Total
50	41

K.B.G.C. v. R.H.K.Y.C.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club defeated the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club by 50 points. Scores:—

K.B.G.C.	R.H.K.Y.C.
Pearman	Adams
Cuff	Dixon
Hatt	Ashcroft
Wylie (S.)	Edwards (S.)
Smith	Reed
Johnstone	Stock
Morley	Blackburn
Muir (S.)	Shellshear (S.)
Hazel	Sellers
Warren	MegMaster
Hunter	Jamie
McKay (S.)	Carpenier (S.)
Total	Total
81	41

K.C.C. v. I.R.C.

The Kowloon Cricket Club, playing at home, defeated the Indian Recreation Club by 17 points. Scores:—

K.C.C.	I.R.C.
Hoather	Madan
J. Jack	Bux
Labrum	Epina
Davidson (S.)	Harstean (S.)
Robson	Husan
Howe	S. Ismail
Fraser	Hyder
Ramsay (S.)	S. E. Ismail (S.)
J. Jack	Araculi
Heathcote	Razack
Herridge	Itam
Robinson (S.)	D. Ramjahn (S.)
Total	Total
62	45

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Tai Koo R.C.	8	7	1	14
Craigengower C.C.	10	7	3	14
Civil Service C.C.	9	6	3	12
Kowloon C.C.	8	4	4	8
Kowloon B.G.C.	9	2	7	4
Police R.C.	10	1	9	2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For.	Agst.	Up.	Down.
Tai Koo R.C.	568	380	124	—
C.R.C.	555	527	58	—
C.S.R.C.	539	518	21	—
Kowloon C.C.	401	490	—	29
Kowloon B.G.C.	480	526	—	37
Police R.C.	523	664	—	141

DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon Docks R.C.	7	5	2	10
Tai Koo R.C.	7	5	2	10
Kowloon C.C.	9	4	5	8
Kowloon B.G.C.	8	3	5	6
Indian R.C.	8	3	5	6
R.H.K.Y.C.	7	2	5	4

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For.	Agst.	Up.	Down.
Kowloon D.R.C.	468	329	139	—
Tai Koo R.C.	422	357	65	—
Kowloon C.C.	487	530	—	52
Kowloon B.G.C.	388	329	29	—
Indian R.C.	432	497	—	65
R.H.K.Y.C.	367	483	—	116

BASEBALL.

S.C.A.A. v. THE REST.

The close of the Baseball season was marked on Saturday afternoon by a match at Happy Valley, between the South China Athletic Association, Champions of the League, and a team made up of members of the remaining clubs. The Rest won by three runs to one, after a good and fast game.

The score by innings was:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.C.A.A.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
The Rest	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

The teams lined up as under:

S.C.A.A.—R. Shim, S. L. Lee, S. S. Lee, K. F. June, P. F. Choy, C. Chan, R. Hoe, Y. T. Leung and Y. K. Chu.

Rest.—R. Proulx, K. Miyoshi, J. Hayashi, D. Logan, R. Lane, E. Wilson, H. G. Burns, M. Hogan and J. Cruz.

After the game, Mr. W. Logan presented the Shield and Medal to the S.C.A.A. team. He offered his heartfelt congratulations to the South China team on winning the championship and his appreciation of the work put in by the captain of the South China team, who had shown great sportsmanship throughout the season, always accepting the umpires' decisions without complaint. Baseball, Mr. Logan said, was now only just coming into its own, and a great deal more interest was being taken in it by all nationalities.

K.C.C. CONCERT.

SUCCESSFUL EVENING IN FINE WEATHER.

The Kowloon Cricket Club's first open air concert of the season, held in the Club grounds on Saturday night, was a conspicuous success from start to finish.

A beautifully fine, cool evening tempted hundreds of people from their homes, to listen to the admirable music of the band of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, and the excellent vocal efforts of a number of favourite local artists. These included Mrs. H. L. Lockhart, Mr. A. W. Alcock, Mrs. R. K. Duncan, Mr. Charles Olive, and Mr. R. Kowen, who in the second half of the programme sang "The Trumpeter" and "Friend of Mine" with great success.

LIVE FROGS FOR SUICIDE.

CHINESE WOMAN'S QUAINT IDEA.

A Chinese woman charged at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday with attempted suicide, was alleged to have eaten live frogs.

She expressed sorrow for what she had done, and said that she was willing to return to her husband, who announced his willingness to take her back.

His Worship (Mr. Hamilton) sanctioned this course, on the husband signing a bond in \$25 for his wife's good behaviour.

PARS FROM THE POLICE COURTS.

For riding on a tramcar at West Point without paying his fare, a Chinese was fined \$5 by Mr. R. E. Lindell on Saturday.

For stealing money and jewellery to the value of \$174, a Chinese boy was ordered to receive 12 strokes of the cane at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday.

At the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning, Mr. Lindell sentenced a Chinese to four weeks' hard labour for assaulting another Chinese, who declared that his assailant used a knife.

For failing to remove an illegal shed at the rear of No. 4 Leys Lodge, Nathan Road, Kowloon, Mrs. W. B. Hind was fined \$10 at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, who ordered that the shed should be removed within seven days.

\$20, with one month's imprisonment in default, was the fine imposed by Mr. R. E. Lindell on Saturday on a woman who had hawked without a licence after six previous convictions. She showed a scar on her leg in support of her story that she had been wounded by robbers ten years ago.

DR. SUN'S LATEST.

A PUBLIC CONFESSION OF FAILURE.

TROOPS TO GO ON NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Canton on Saturday morning for Shikwan, the terminal point on the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow railway (140 miles from Canton), where his headquarters will be established for the period covering the preparations for the concentration of the main forces of the Northern Expedition. Pending the despatch of the main body of the Expeditionary Force, the President, says the official newspaper, will be moving between Shikwan (Shikwan) and Canton though it is fairly certain that he will remain at Shikwan during the next ten to fourteen days engaged in the work of mobilisation.

The President's presence in Canton from time to time will be necessary in connection with the highly important negotiations relating to the establishment of the new political system involved in the consolidation of the South Western provinces into a single governing body of Confederation. During the President's absence from Canton, Mr. Hu Han-min will be acting for him in all matters of routine.

DR. SUN'S MAIFESTO

The Canton Gazette publishes the following translation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's manifesto:

For several tens of years past, China has been encircled upon by the various Imperialist Powers, which have practically reduced her to the status of a semi-colony. As the former Manchu Government was still set upon preserving its imperial predominance and its despotic rule, the Chinese people, however anxious, were unable to save themselves. Therefore, I, Sun Wen, led my comrades and by concentrating our efforts at Revolution, brought about the establishment of the Republic now in existence for 13 years.

The chief aim of the Revolution is to realise the establishment of a Government that is of the people, for the people and by the people, so that China may remain an Independent State in the world. This aim is inconsistent with the policy of Imperialism as water is with fire. Therefore, Imperialism joined forces with Militarism in order to counter-attack the Revolution.

With the assistance of the Imperialist Powers, the Militarists wantonly disregard the interests of the people and callously try to destroy the Republic. Although the revolutionists have been engaged in a life and death struggle with these enemies, the majority of the people remained aloof and adopted the policy of unconcern in national affairs, with the result that the revolutionists were often left alone in the fight, with no possible assistance, against great odds. It is on this account that the Revolution has not been a success for the last 13 years.

IMPORTANCE OF KWANGTUNG.

The relation of Kwangtung province with the Revolution has been an important one and its responsibilities are of the greatest. Ever since the first year of the Republic conditions in the country have been unsettled and not a day of peace has been granted the people of Kwangtung. When the Cantonese Army returned to Kwangtung in the winter of the 9th year of the Republic, there was every possible hope of realising the success of the Revolution. Unfortunately, those in command of the army were in league with the Northern Militarists and brought about the coup d'etat in June of the 11th year. It was not until January of the 12th year with the assistance of the Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops, that the coup d'etat was suppressed. But the defeated insurgents concentrated in the East River and still remain a menace. Taking advantage of this situation Tso Kua and Wu Pei-fu instigated the Kiangsi troops to attack the entire territory along the North River, while at the same time, the West River region and that in the south were threatened by other enemies. The City of Canton became hemmed in on all sides. I therefore directed the various Government troops to meet the enemy attacks in every direction. Although the enemies from all sides were successfully defeated and a great calamity averted, yet on reflection, there is no denying that the people of Kwangtung have suffered immensely. On account of the frequent military operations the demands for the sinews of war became numerous.

MILITARY DEMANDS.

In spite of strenuous efforts, the Government has been unable to raise sufficient funds to meet the necessary military needs. Hence, disagreeable miscellaneous taxes were introduced, resulting in the increase of price on all commodities and aggravating the high cost of living. As it is the duty of every citizen to take part in the Revolution, and while the people of Kwangtung alone have borne the greater part of the responsibility, it is plain that the people of Kwangtung have shared unfairly. Added to this grievance, oppression from disorderly and unthinking generals; unscrupulous officials enriching themselves under the pretext of raising money for the Government, have rendered unsafe the lives and properties of the people. Then too, the interruption of communications has rendered many cities isolated and deserted. All these are sufficient to incur the dissatisfaction of the people of Kwangtung. With all these grievances, the people of Kwangtung, especially the merchant class, they gradually shown little faith in the Revolutionist Government.

(Continued on next column.)

MOON FESTIVAL.

RUN GORGE IN HONOUR OF RUNAWAY WIFE.

Last Saturday was the occasion of one of the principal Chinese festivals, the Chung Chou Chieh, or Mooncake Feast. All grades of Chinese workers, from prosperous business men to coolies, observed the day as a holiday. Motorists on the Island and in the New Territories saw quantities of stones heaped by the roadsides, waiting to be broken up for road-metalling, but nobody was working on them. Throughout the Chinese community, usually so busy, there was no sign of labour.

The legend from which the Festival takes its being dates back to 2,150 B.C. In that year, tradition has it that Hsiao I, a famous Emperor renowned for his skill in archery, shot out the light of nine of the ten suns which had previously shone in the heavens. This alarmed the Sun God, who offered Hsiao I immortality and eternal residence in the Sun if he would refrain from shooting at the tenth.

The Emperor agreed, and received a potion which would make him immortal. One of his wives, however, drank it herself, and fled to the moon to escape the Imperial anger. According to the legend, she returns to earth once a year, when an orgy of "moon cakes" takes place in Chinese homes to do her honour.

THE "FAUSANG" TROUBLE. CASE AGAINST CHIEF OFFICER DISMISSED.

In connection with the trouble aboard the Indochina S.S. Co.'s s.s. *Fausang*, as a sequel to which Mr. Firth, the chief officer, was arrested on a Consular Warrant and charged with "assaulting one Wong Shi Tsing by hitting him with a leather baton and threatening him with a revolver whereby he was put in bodily fear of his life and by some means fell into the sea, thereby coming to his death," a cable has been received in Shanghai, from Chefoo stating that the case has been dismissed.

PRINCIPLES AND ACTIONS.

Little do they realise that the Principle of the Revolution is one thing while the course of action taken by the Revolution is another. With regard to the Principle of the Revolution, the Government will not waver in its determination to carry it through. As to the course of action adopted, the Revolutionist Government will not hesitate to alter it altered to conform with existing conditions. The present condition in Kwangtung is due to the fact that the course of action adopted by the Revolution is unsound. It is not due to the principle. Should those who complain of the unsatisfactory course of action, attack the Principle of the Revolution and oppose the existence of the Revolutionist Government, then, the Government, for the sake of preserving its revolutionary principle, will be forced to take action and crush such opposition.

THE PEOPLE'S INDIFFERENCE.

For more than 30 years, I with my comrades, in order to carry out the Principle of the Revolution, absolutely disregarded the opposition of the world. Ever the iron rule of the Manchu Government was insufficient to cause me to alter my purpose. Although ridicule, treason and other strong charges were heaped upon me, to none did I give a second's thought. Truly, the people of Kwangtung well knew what I have gone through. Hence, it is to the interest of the people of Kwangtung at large, and the merchants too, to support the Revolutionist Government work, for the Principle of the Revolution, and at the same time co-operate with the Government to modify the course of action in the Revolution.

It is clear that the present state of affairs has been brought about by the indifference of the people towards national affairs, and their refusal to work together with the Government. In the struggle for existence, the Revolutionist Government had to adopt strong measures to raise funds from the people. For this reason, the ill-feeling between the Government and the people became more acute.

RADICAL CHANGES.

Now the Government is willing to change its course of action and invites the co-operation of the people. The Government solemnly makes the following declarations:

1.—The various troops will be despatched on an expedition against the North in the shortest possible time.
2.—To return the province of Kwangtung to the people of the province for self-government. The Canton Municipal Council to be reorganised and a new Mayor to be elected by the people as a first step towards self-government.

3.—All miscellaneous taxes declared cancelled and all taxation to be decided and regulated by the incoming elected officials.

The Revolutionist Government has decided to carry out the foregoing three steps. The people of Kwangtung should realise that the Government is ready to modify the course of action of the Revolution in accordance with the wishes of the people. It is now for the people to show their enthusiasm in support of the Government so that the aims of the Revolution may be early realised. To face our enemies with the united front of the Government and the People, the task of the Revolution, left unfinished in the past 13 years, will be accomplished. The existence of the Republic is at stake.

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

DR. SUN "A WANDERING SOLDIER OF FORTUNE."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, until a few days ago still calling himself the Generalissimo and the President of the Canton Kuomintang Government, is now a wandering soldier of fortune somewhere in Northern Kwangtung. Nobody knows and nobody really cares where he will go, as long as he is gone.

Before Dr. Sun Yat-sen was lost from Canton he visited Whampoa, where he landed on July, 1917, to start the constitutional movement against the corrupt Government of Peking, General Tuan Chi-jui, General Chang Tso-lin, and other traitors and militarists of China whom he now wishes to ally with but from whose rank he is being refused because of his lack of funds or man-power capable of executing the designs of tyranny and militarism now being exercised by all present military and political leaders in China. Dr. Sun went to Whampoa to take his last look upon the 530 cadets of the Red Army Military Training School and the grave of his nephew, who was shot in the spring of 1918 by several naval officers for causeless reasons. Since the 10th, the whereabouts of Dr. Sun was known to but a few of his loyal followers. Dr. Sun could have spent his full moon festival in Canton if he had chosen, as his days of grace allowed him by a committee of Canton gentry to remain would not expire until September 17th.

During his "absence," Dr. Sun has asked Mr. Hu Han-min to act as Civil Governor of Kwangtung. His son, Mr. Sun Fo, who has been the Canton Mayor for the last 18 months, is expected to "take a trip" away from Canton also, and he may be going within the next few days.

AN ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH AT CANTON.

The Gentry of Kwangtung, representing the 90 districts of the Province, through its committee at Fatsan, on September 12th, communicated with Mr. Bertram Giles, H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton, the following:

"The People of Kwangtung wish to express to the British people through their proper representative in Canton the appreciation of the Kwangtung People in the action of the British Naval Authorities in Canton waters, September 29th to 30th, in warning Dr. Yat-sen against his intended bombardment of Canton City, and to state that this act of humanity has been fully announced to the public organizations, whose members now view the acts of oppression and devastation of the Kuomintang in Kwangtung as those of bandits and pirates against whom every reasonable measure of co-operation will be welcome."

NO MORE "BAD CHEQUES"

The general strike of Cantonese merchants as a protest against unlawful seizure of their arms by Dr. Sun may not be resumed after the Full Moon Festival as first planned. The merchants still hope for the redemption of his repeated promises.

Chen Kie-woon, the Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung, has also assured the native bankers that he will no longer issue bad cheques as to transfer financial obligations from the Financial Bureau to native banking establishments. It has been the practice of the Canton financial officials, when being pressed by the troops for funds, to avoid personal danger by issuing to them worthless cheques on a native bank, leaving the quarrels for money to the native bankers and the supposed payees. In many cases the native banks would cash the cheques, as sometimes the Government may be payees on cheques drawn on their banks and accounts may be adjusted this way.

THE POLICE CHIEF NOT WANTED.

Chief of Canton Police Wu Te-chen, who shot Major Chau King Shin of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps on August 29th without first giving his victim the semblance of a trial, has been designated by the committee of Canton gentry as one of the many officials who should accompany Dr. Sun in his proposed "Northern Expedition."

A FRACAS AT HONAM.

General Li Hieh-chun, Chief of Staff to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was fired upon at Honam Island, on the afternoon of September 9th, when he attempted to forcibly confiscate a public cemetery for his own benefit and dig up the graves against the protests of the owners concerned. Some half the shots got into Dr. Sun's General Headquarters but no one was injured, as far as Dr. Sun's immediate followers were concerned.

CHEN'S FORCES MARCHING ON SHEKLUNG?

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's General Headquarters has up to September 12th issued no confirmation that General Chen Chiung-ming's forces, rivals of Dr. Sun's army, have recaptured Poklo and are marching on Sheklung with Canton as their final goal.

OFFICIALS MAKING THE MOST OF OPPORTUNITIES.

Upon the refusal of the committee of Canton gentry to assure the civil officials of travelling expenses in their coming withdrawal from Canton following the departure of Dr. Sun, their President and Generalissimo, Mayor Sun Fo, Commissioner of Finance Chen Kie-woon, and other officials having charge of the land acquisition measures of the Kuomintang Government have decided to dispose of the confiscated lands of the unfortunate owners at the highest prices obtainable under the present circumstances but everything should go regardless to the figures. The committee of gentry is of

(Continued on next column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS LEAGUE CHAMPIONS AT HOME.

SATURDAY'S INTERESTING MATCH.

NARROW VICTORY FOR "THE REST."

The United Services Recreation Club, who are the winners this season of the first division of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League, were "at home" on Saturday afternoon to visitors and friends, when an interesting tennis match was played between teams representing the U.S.R.C. and the rest of the league. H.E. the Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary (Mr. Gaisford St. Lawrence) was an interested spectator and amongst others present were Sir Claude and Lady Severn. During the afternoon the band of the East Surrey Regiment, under the able conductorship of Bandmaster Bradshaw, played a delightful programme of music.

The tennis was interesting throughout. In the earlier stages of the match the team representing "The Rest" did extremely well and at the end of the second series of games were leading by a comfortable majority. In the last series, the league champions made a fine recovery and the match concluded by their winning all three final sets. Good as their recovery was it did not bring them victory for "The Rest" won by three games out of 90. In the last three sets the U.S.R.C. won in each case by 7-4. Curiously enough it will be noticed on reference to the scores below that the results of all the nine sets were either 7-4 for or against.

The scores were as follows:—
Col. Russell Brown and Capt. Dods, lost to Ng Sze Kwe and G. D. Sewell, 4-7; beat J. Hyde and E. Fincher, 7-4; lost to H. D. Rumjahn and S. H. Ismail, 4-7. (15-15).

Commodore Grace and Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Worthington, lost to Ng Sze Kwong and Sewell, 4-7; beat Rumjahn and Ismail, 7-4; lost to Hyde and Fincher, 4-7. (15-15).

Col. Montague B. and Major Hattersley Smith, beat Ng Sze Kwong and Sewell, 7-4; beat Hyde and Fincher, 7-4; lost to Rumjahn and Ismail, 4-7. (15-15).

At the conclusion of the tournament the shield was presented to Commodore Grace, on behalf of the champions, by Mrs. Butterworth. Opportunity was also taken to present the trophies won in the Dewar Cup competition recently played off in Kowloon.

Colonel Butterworth, addressing the gathering, said the league shield was presented for competition in 1909 and this was the first time it had found its way to the United Services Recreation Club. He congratulated the U.S.R.C. tennis on their achievement. A great deal of the credit was due to their No. 1 pair—Commodore Grace and Lieut. Comdr. Worthington. The U.S.R.C. team, he said, a good level one. Fortunately, Capt. Dods had returned to the Colony in time to take part in the struggle, and together with Col. Russell Brown they made a good pair. Col. Montague B. and Major Hattersley Smith were also a sound pair.

Col. Butterworth thanked His Excellency for his visit to the Club and remarked on the great interest His Excellency took in the sports of the Colony. He desired also to thank Mr. J. C. Fletcher, who as Hon. Secretary of the League, had done extraordinarily well in running the competition. Capt. Clements was also deserving of the Club's thanks for keeping the two teams together. Before asking Mrs. Butterworth to present the shield he called on Mr. Lindell, as Vice-President of the Lawn Tennis Association, to speak.

Mr. Lindell, in a brief speech, referred to the regrettable absence of Dr. Forsyth, who had been President of the Association for many years, and who originally presented the shield for competition. Mr. Lindell congratulated the U.S.R.C. on winning the league after a keenly contested competition. For the past two years the shield had been won by the Indian Recreation Club, and his years he thought only fair to condole with them in having lost O. Rumjahn. He thanked the U.S.R.C. for their hospitality that afternoon.

Mrs. Butterworth then presented the Shield to Commodore Grace and cups to the following players in the Dewar Tennis competition.
Winner—Lieut. Comdr. Worthington.
First Runner-up—E. Fincher.
Second Runner-up—Lieut. Hattersley.
Third Runner-up—Lieut. Allfree.

Mr. Butterworth, who was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of flowers and cheers for her brought the proceedings to a close.

The opinion that these outgoing officials are not of the needy sort, as some of them have made a fortune of nearly \$11,000,000 and one, at least \$17,000,000, it is said, during the recent land speculation measures of the Kuomintang. According to those familiar with the working of the steps towards the nationalization scheme as proposed by the Bolshevistic faction of Kuomintang not more than 15 per cent. of the proceeds from the land confiscations have gone to the war chest of Dr. Sun.

ROW AT THE TREASURY.

A vernacular Press agency reports that Mr. Chen Kie-woon, Commissioner of Finance, by first promising and then failing to hand out alms to some 400 sick mercenaries surrounding his offices last Wednesday afternoon, caused a panic during which the furniture and the windows of the Treasury Building were smashed and several clerks injured by flying glass. Some mercenary commanders have demanded the dismissal of the Finance Commissioner.

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CRETONNES!!
CRETONNES!!!

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GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| 361 | I'M 34 TO-DAY | ... | ... | ... | WILL FITE COMEDIAN |
| | I BELONG TO GLASGOW | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 3428 | IT LOOKED ALL RIGHT | ... | ... | ... | GEORGE ROBERT |
| | GUY | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 3451 | BLOTTO | ... | ... | ... | JACK BUCHANAN |
| | TAKE A STEP | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 3285 | MAGGIE! "YES MA" | (Come Right) | ... | ... | FOX-TROT |
| | THAT'S EVERY THING... | ... | ... | ... | " |

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NEW STYLES now SHOWING
for AUTUMN and WINTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARP REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 7th OCTOBER, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on or after the 5th Prox.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1924. [1253]

WANTED.

LADY ANGLO-CHINESE TEACHER

WANTED Temporarily—Part Time.

THE ACTING HEADMASTER,
THE DOCKMAN BOYS' SCHOOL.
[1250]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM HULL, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 30th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1924. [1248]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE Steamship "T R I E R"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTS. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Auld, at 10 a.m., on the 17th Sept., 1924.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within two weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELOHERS & CO.,
Agents.
[1252] NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "ANNA KAYSER"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless Instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by N. V. CARL BODIKER & CO.'S HANDELSMAATSCHAP (LTD.), Agents: Rickmers Linie.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1924. [1249]

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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE REOPENS for MICHAELMAS TERM on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1924. Boarders return on 13th Prox. Entrance Examination for New Boys will be held on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1924, at 9 a.m. [1243]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 7128 for 25 Shares, 24 per Share Paid up, number 55126/55130 in this Society standing in the Name of ROBERT JOHN JACK SREDDON, of Hongkong, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1235]

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.00 per Share has been Declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1924.

The Dividend will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, to SATURDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LI TSE FONG,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1108]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, FRANKS STREET, VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purposes following, namely:—

(a) To consider, and, if thought fit, approve the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting and in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modification.

(b) To consider, and, if thought fit, pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—

(1) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

A print of such draft new Articles and a print of the existing Articles of the Company may be seen at the Company's said Registered Office and at the Office of Messrs. DEACONS, J. DE VOUER, Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, Solicitors for the Company, and the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in red.

(c) To consider, and, if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—

(2) That the name of the Company be changed to "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, FRANKS STREET, VICTORIA, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, the Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$100 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$2,000,000 be divided into four fully paid up shares of \$25 each so as to make such Capital \$2,000,000 consisting of 80,000 fully paid up shares of \$25 each.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, FRANKS STREET, VICTORIA, on MONDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution No. 3 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolution as a Special Resolution.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
808.

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES on 1st and 3rd Floors, No. 14/15, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—
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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

[1199]

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With INDEX. Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid) and Three cents (3 cents) per Share on the New Shares (\$1.00 Paid) has been declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1924.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th SEPTEMBER, 1924, until the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1924. [1220]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH YEARLY DRAWING of TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1924, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:—

17	266	418	737
62	291	424	738
64	375	586	764
179	396	600	826
213	411	607	837

and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on TUESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1924, in exchange for surrender of Same.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1219]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Month of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Paoan. Launches to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [1208]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AUTOLYOUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th September.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th September will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1924. [1245]

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THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

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ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTHS.

BOWDEN—At Shanghai, on September 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowden, a daughter.

DEARDEN—At Shanghai on September 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. N. S. DEARDEN, a son.

EARDLEY—At Shanghai, on September 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. EARDLEY, a son.

DEATHS.

DISSMEYER—At Shanghai, on September 9th, OLIVER ROY, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN A. DISSMEYER, aged 3 years and 5 months.

STEAD—At Shanghai, on September 7th, EMILY, dearly beloved wife of WALTER STEAD, aged 30 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. H. PENTRECESS and family desire to convey their sincere thanks to all friends for the floral tributes and kind letters received by them in their recent, and bereavement. [1251]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1924.

SUN'S VALEDICTORY MANIFESTO.

Dr. SUN YAT SEN's latest Manifesto, of which an English translation is published on another page, is certainly, in some respects, an illuminating document. It is an open confession of the failure of his government in Canton, but he accepts no responsibility for this failure. In the first place, he ascribes it to assistance which he unjustifiably alleges has been given by "the Imperialist Powers" to Chinese militarists bent on destroying the Republic; secondly—and with far more truth—to the popular discontent engendered by the exceedingly heavy taxation for military purposes that he has been compelled to exact in order to uphold and defend the principles of the Revolution; and in this connection also, with noteworthy candour, he refers to the oppression of the people by "disorderly and unthinking Generals" (nominally under his own command), and to the dishonest practices of "unscrupulous

officials who have been enriching themselves on the pretext of raising money for the Government." Usually, in Chinese documents of this description one finds the author of them accepting responsibility for the crimes or dilapidations of his subordinates and cringing for public leniency; but, in the English translation of the document which we reproduce there is no indication that Dr. SUN YAT SEN feels that he is in any way responsible for the mess which has been created in the province. He calmly says in effect: "This is the sad pass to which the province has been reduced by these other wicked people. I now return the province to you so that you may govern yourselves. I cancel all the miscellaneous war taxation I have sanctioned, and I leave your elected representatives to their own devices, for I am going North with my troops to punish the traitors to the Republic."

Anyone unaware of what has actually been taking place in Kwangtung during the past few years might be pardoned for thinking such a statement as this had been taken from the pages of some comic opera, instead of being a recital of sober fact. Conditions in Kwangtung—a province—a province which has for so long been under the Government of the "Father of the Republic"—are certainly as bad as Dr. SUN himself points them, and it is for somebody now to "clear up the mess," and restore to the province some semblance of peace, order and satisfactory government. It is no easy task, and we doubt if the way is as clear as the Manifesto would appear to indicate. Dr. SUN himself is going to Shikwan, but will the alien troops who have been battering like vultures upon the people, be prepared to forsake their fleshpots in this Chinese Egypt, and follow him into the wilderness, as it were, that lies between the borders of Kwangtung and the Yangtze Valley? We can but "wait and see," and in view of Dr. SUN's ambition to start this grand Northern Expedition on its march "within the shortest possible time," we should learn something about the inclinations of these troops very soon. Seemingly Dr. SUN would leave it entirely to the Police organisation to secure what law and order may be possible in the province; but there is probably no doubt in his mind that the burden of responsibility will fall mainly on the Merchants Volunteer organisation, who apparently are not wholly unprepared to accept it. In this connection our Chinese correspondent to-day refers to a startling report that General CHEN CHUNG-MING is again marching on Shikwan, with Canton as the ultimate goal. One learns nothing of this from the censored Press of Canton, and there is a significant absence of any reference to CHEN's forces in Dr. SUN's valedictory Manifesto, or in any of the official statements made on the subject of the Expedition to the North, though it has been semi-officially stated that, through the good offices of Marshal TSIEN CHU-JI, the Anfu leader, CHEN would withdraw his troops into the province of Fukien. In any event, it rather looks as if there may be exciting times in Canton before there is a settling down to the new order of things.

Dr. SUN realises that the mass of the people have lost faith in his ability to achieve the high ideals of the Revolution. They have probably not lost faith in what Dr. SUN calls the "principle of the Revolution," and when Dr. SUN says that his adversaries are bent on "destroying the Republic," he is making an assertion which, we believe, it would be difficult to support by any proof. At any rate, the War Lord has yet to announce himself who is prepared to boldly advocate a restoration of the monarchy in China; despite the fact that the impossibility of successfully working the Republic Constitution of China, in the lifetime of the present generation, at least, is perfectly plain. The whole truth of the matter is that the founders of the Republic have been building on the shifting sands of illiteracy and ignorance, not on the concrete foundation of an educated democracy; and until China gets that foundation it seems hopeless to expect anything like the unity and stability of government that exist in the great Republic which the founders of the Republic in China so egregiously thought it would be easy to imitate and emulate. The war which has broken out in China will serve only to emphasise this fact, and we look for ultimate agreement upon a basis of unified government only to a substantial modification of the Constitution on some such lines as those which were adumbrated by TANG SHAO-YI, some few years ago after his retirement, in disgust, from the arena of party strife.

Executions are now no longer public in Siam.

Tenders are invited for repairs to the Kowloon Railway Station Buildings.

The return of notifiable diseases issued on Saturday showed two Indian cases of typhoid.

Lt. Comdr. A. C. Newbold, R.N. (Submarine), died in Hongkong yesterday afternoon.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that Mr. Law Yau-pak has been appointed to be a member of the Board of Examiners.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise the Consular representative of the United States of America in Hongkong as in charge of Hungarian interests.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. N. Orme, Director of Education, and Miss H. M. Thompson, B.A., assistant mistress, at the Central British School, Kowloon.

His Excellency the Governor has recognised, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. William McG. Harlow as a Vice-Consul for the United States of America in Hongkong.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. Algar E. Carleton as in charge of the Consulate-General of the United States of America in Hongkong.

During the Long Vacation, the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. except on public and general holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon. The Long Vacation commences on the 20th instant and terminates on the 17th October, 1924 (both days inclusive).

The death-rate is largest in Japan among girls of 15 to 18 years of age, and most of them die of tuberculosis because the power of resistance is weakest at such an age, say recent vital statistics. Admiral Yashiro recommends "Naginata" (a sort of halberd exercise) as most effective for girls' physical training. Accordingly this will probably be added to regular curriculum of girls' school.

Observatory returns for the month of August show that the average mean temperature was 81.9, the highest being 89.7 on the 4th and the lowest being 76.6 on the following day. There were 224.4 hours of sunshine, 11.3 hours being recorded on the 17th. The rainfall for the month was 10.85 inches. The greatest fall on one day was 3.315 inches registered on the 12th. The average humidity was 82.

Another rice mill (the Nam Long) was burnt out at Bangkok on September 1st. This is the third to be destroyed there by fire this season. The Bangkok Times says that this fire brings the total damage this season to something like two million ticals. The Nam Long insurance is stated to be in the neighbourhood of Tcs. 378,000 including stocks. The mill was also mortgaged to the British India S.N. Co., Ltd.

AUTHORISED ARCHITECTS.

AMENDED RULES OF ADMISSION.

The amended rules governing applications for admission as authorised architects under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, are published in the Government Gazette. They are as follows:—

1.—Every candidate must fill in the form of particulars, which may be obtained on application to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

2.—No candidate will be admitted as an authorised architect unless: (i.) he is over twenty-seven years of age, and is bona fide resident in the Colony proposing to practice in Hongkong, (ii.) he is a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the Society of Architects or the Surveyors Institution, or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or (iii.) he has worked exclusively as an Architect or Civil Engineer for at least eight years dating from the commencement of his pupillage or professional training, or (iv.) he has attended:—(a) a four years' course at a University and has had in addition four years' practical experience, or (b) a five years' course, in which case three years' practical experience in addition will suffice, thus making a total of eight years in either instance to correspond to (iii.), or (v.) in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, has had sufficient training and experience as an Architect or Civil Engineer to justify his admission and is otherwise eligible.

LOCAL ARMS HAUL.

CHINESE PASSENGER'S TEN REVOLVERS.

A Chinese passenger was arrested aboard the a.s. *President Cleveland* on Saturday. In his possession were 10 revolvers and 1,100 rounds of ammunition. He will be tried at the Central Magistracy to-day.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LEAGUE.

GERMANY UNABLE TO ENTER.

BERLIN, September 14th.

An authoritative announcement was issued last night that Germany was unable to enter the League of Nations until the question of war guilt was settled. It is created some sensation press, and was joyfully greeted by the newspapers of the right who denounced the Democrats and the Socialists. It is now announced that the emanated from Herr Stresemann, and was his first act on returning to Berlin. A Cabinet crisis is certain.

FRANCO-AMERICAN DEBT.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

Mr. Edward Surley, a member of the American debt-funding commission, has recently returned from Paris, where he conferred with the French Government.

The officials submitted the Mellon Plan for the settlement of the French Debt to the United States. This provides for the payment of the debt in 67 years in the rate of \$100,000,000 yearly with interest on conditions that the United States reinvest half the annual payments in French industrial bonds. Mr. Surley stated that French reaction to the proposal was favourable.

GENEVA, September 14th.

The financial committee of the League has approved the budget estimates of the International Labour Office for 1925, totalling 7,105,000 Swiss francs.

CHILE AFFAIRS.

NEW MINISTRY.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 14th.

A new Ministry has been sworn in. Alcibades Roldan is Premier, and Carlos Aldunate Foreign Minister.

BUENOS AIRES, September 14th.

Doctor Alessandri, ex-President of Chile, arrived from Santiago de Chile. A censorship of telegrams has been established throughout Chile.

HINDU-MOSELEM ENMITY.

LUCKNOW, September 14th.

The Hindu-Muslim riot was caused through a rumour that a Hindu boy was being converted to Islam and resulted in two being killed and 20 injured. The military were called out.

EVACUATING THE RUHR.

COLOGNE, September 14th.

The French troops are gradually evacuating the Dortmund zone. Only skeleton forces now remain at Oelenkirchen, Bochum and Oberhausen. Railway officials are returning in large numbers.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

DECISION.

STOCKHOLM, September 14th.

The Conference of the International Law Association has adopted a new general average rule to replace the York-Antwerp rules with a view to establishing uniformity and stability in its principles.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME PREMIER'S BISCUIT SHARES.

BARONET'S GIFT CAUSES COMMENT.

LONDON, September 12th.

Comment has been excited by the fact that thirty thousand pound shares in McVitie and Price have been allotted to the Premier.

Interviewed on the subject, at Lossiemouth, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald explained that the capital was not his. He only technically owned the shares, which have been allotted to him for the endowment of a motor-car presented to him by Sir Alexander Grant, the managing director of McVitie and Price, which the Premier felt he could not afford to keep if he went out of office. The shares at the Premier's death would revert to the Grant family. The matter had nothing to do with politics. Sir Alexander Grant had got his baronetcy for public services, including the gift of a national library to Scotland.

LATEST CABLES.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

N.Z. RUGBY TOUR.

LONDON, September 14th.

The New Zealand All-Black rugby team opened its tour by beating Devon County by 11 points to nil.

There were 20,000 spectators. The All-Blacks did not appear to compare with the 1905 side which won the similar match by 55 points to 8. Devon played remarkably well against the highly trained and very fit New Zealanders. There was no scoring in the first half hour. The All-Blacks led at the interval by 8/0. The backs were fast and clever, but had difficulty with their seven forward scrum formation.

BRITISH RUGBY TOUR.

THIRD TEST DRAWN.

PORT ELIZABETH, September 14th.

In the third rugby test Britain and South Africa drew 3/3. The fourth test is being played on the 20th instant.

ANGLO-U.S. POLO.

FIRST MATCH LOST.

MEADOWBROOK, September 14th.

In the first international polo match America defeated England by 16 goals to five.

The Prince of Wales was present. The Americans led throughout and overwhelmingly demonstrated their superiority. The Britishers were ineffective apart from Lacey, the captain, who was outstandingly brilliant. Lacey scored four British goals, notwithstanding that he was handicapped by an injured shoulder.

NEW YORK, September 13th.

Polo circles are most surprised at the unexpected departure on the eve of the first match of Viscount Wimborne, who boarded the Olympic at midnight, the boat sailing at five in the morning. Questioned, Lord Wimborne replied he had nothing to say.

WALKER GOLF CUP.

RETAINED BY U.S.

NEW YORK, September 14th.

The United States retained the Walker Golf Cup by nine games to three, winning the singles 6/2.

LONDON-BRIGHTON WALK.

LONDON, September 14th.

The Brighton walk was won by W. Baker (Queen's Park Harriers) in eight hours 40 minutes and fifty-one one and one-fifth seconds.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, September 14th.

1st Division.
Birmingham, 2; Cardiff, 1.
Bolton, 1; Notts county, 0.
Burnley, 3; Blackburn, 3.
Leeds, 4; Preston, 0.
Liverpool, 5; Manchester, 3.
Newcastle, 2; Arsenal, 2.
Notts Forest, 2; Bury, 0.
Sheffield United, 2; Villa, 2.
Tottenham, 0; Everton, 0.
West Bromwich, 2; Sunderland, 1.
West Ham, 0; Huddersfield, 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrie, 6; St. Johnstone, 0.
Ayr, 0; Rangers, 4.
Celtic, 5; St. Mirren, 0.
Cowdenbeath, 3; Morton, 0.
Dundee, 3; Kilmarnock, 3.
Falkirk, 2; Hearts, 1.
Hamilton, 2; Aberdeen, 1.
Hibernian, 2; Queen's Park, 0.
Partick, 0; Raith, 0.
Third Lanark, 1; Motherwell, 1.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, September 12th.

The weather at Scarborough was fine to-day, and the match between South Africa and Mr. Thornton's eleven was continued on a good wicket.

The South Africans compiled 273 (Nourse contributing 84 in 210 minutes, including eight fours), and the match was won just on time.

In their first innings the visitors scored 143. Thornton's team compiled 491 for 6, declared.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

U.S. WIN DOUBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12th.

The United States, which had already secured both the first singles matches in the challenge round of the Davis Cup against Australia, to-day ensured their retaining the trophy by winning the doubles.

Tilden and Johnston beat Patterson and O'Hara Wood, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

In the remaining matches of the Davis Cup Tilden beat O'Hara Wood, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1, and Richards defeated Patterson, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

CLYDEBANK RENT STRIKE.

LONDON, September 12th.

Exciting scenes occurred in Clydebank this morning, when a crowd of five hundred prevented the sheriff's officers and police from evicting a widow and her family for non-payment of arrears of rent, pelting the officers and police with clods, stones, etc.

Subsequently several Labour town councillors addressed the crowd, and a local committee was established to organise a campaign of resistance if the house factors decline to join the rent tribunal. A general rent strike all over the district may be declared.

INDIAN POLITICAL MURDER.

FASCISTI DEPUTY SHOT BY COMMUNIST.

ROME, September 12th.

A workman named Corvi fired four shots with a revolver at Deputy Casalini, the Under Secretary of the Fascist Corporation, who was in a tramcar fatally wounding him in the head. Corvi was arrested, and declared he was a Communist and wanted to avenge Matteotti. The whole of Italy is horror-stricken at the crime, which has still increased the tension of the nation's nerves. The assailant Giovanni Corvi, who is a carpenter, was formerly a porter at Casalini's villa. He fired three shots, and Casalini was wounded in the forehead and temple and sank to his seat in tramcar against his fourteen-year-old daughter, murmuring: "They've killed me." Corvi threatened the conductor and passengers with his revolver, and tried to escape, but was caught by passing carabinieri and soldiers, who had difficulty in protecting him from the crowd, which threatened to lynch him. Corvi appeared unbalanced, bordering on insanity. He said he killed Casalini in order to avenge his "brother in idealism, Matteotti."

Deputy Casalini was taken to hospital, and expired on the operating table. The Cabinet has met, and is taking measures to ensure public order. The whole Press and the directory of the Fascist party is exhorting the nation to exercise restraint. The poet, Deputy Benelli, leader of the new Italian League, publishes an impassioned appeal to the whole nation to lay down arms and end its martyrdom of terror and threats, which is stifling the nation's civilisation.

Deputy Casalini was a popular and important member of the Fascist party. He leaves a widow and five children.

INDIAN POLITICS.

SIMLA, September 12th.

The Legislative Assembly considered Mr. Motilal Nehru's amendment, practically rejecting the Lee Commission report of last May. The amendment was carried by 68 to 48.

ANOTHER PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

LISBON, September 12th.

Another abortive attempt at revolution has been made by parties of Communists, including soldiers, who attacked the Ministry of War, the telegraph station and customs house.

The revolt failed and the revolutionaries, including officers, sergeants and sailors, were arrested. The Government has the situation thoroughly in hand. Revolutionaries who occupied the customs house have fled and perfect order now reigns.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S TOUR.

SATISFIED WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, September 12th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has left, homeward bound. In an interview he declared he was more than satisfied with his visit. He considered South Africa a good country for settlement with money, though there was no scope for the manual labourer. He said he intended to visit the other Dominions, not committing himself as to which he would visit next.

LATEST CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

U.S. DEFENCE DAY.

WASHINGTON, September 12th.

Reports received by the War Department indicate that over 18,000,000 civilians participated in the Defence Day exercises throughout the country.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

THE LAST STAGE.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

The world fliers departed for the Pacific coast to complete their flight.

WAR IN NORTH CHINA.

SITUATING "RIPENING."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, September 14th.

A Lu communiqué states that a telegram has been received from Mukden stating that Wu Pei-fu's and Chang Tso-lin's outposts at Shanhaikwan-Hsienkow exchanged shots, and a big engagement is expected in a day or two.

CHEKIANG HITS BACK.

There is a perceptible easing in the Kiangsu pressure, on the Hwangtu front, as a result of Chekiang successes in the Ibing sector. Ibing is not yet actually captured though the Kiangsu are evacuating the town and are falling back on Changchow.

A large number of Kiangsu from the Hwangtu front have been sent up the line to Changchow where will make an effort to break the Chekiang advance and save the communications.

PEKING, September 14th.

Official bulletins claim that the Chekiang forces at Liuhio, Kiating and Hwangtu were defeated and suffered many casualties. Owing to the lack of reinforcements they are being surrounded. The Kiangsu defeat near Ibing is not confirmed. These reports, contrariwise, state that Chi Hsieh Yuan's forces have occupied a portion of the Lunshan have made prisoner of upwards of fifty, capturing arms and ammunition. The Ninth Division which has been recruiting at Peking for transport work since September 11th has enrolled three thousand. Generally, the situation appears to be ripening.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MOVE.

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent says the United States Government has decided only to co-operate in defence of American and other foreign life and property in China, but no intervention of a forcible character is contemplated. No sanction of Congress would be requisite.

TROPIC MOVEMENTS.

SHANGHAI, September 12th.

Large bodies of Hupeh troops from several of the up-river ports are reported to be moving towards Nanking for transfer to the front.

Three thousand well-trained, and fully-equipped infantry arrived on board the Kiangshun, and further units are reported to be embarking at Hwangchow and other points.

It is reported that General Feng Yu-hsiang is en route from Peking with his famous "Ironside," who are 8,000 strong, and they have instructions to make short work of the Chekiang resistance.

The fact that these reinforcements are said to have been sent unsolicited means that Wu Pei-fu will probably command in the Kiangsu action.

From Hankow to Chinkiang, the river, which has been quiet since the first great movements of troops, is now very animated, and troops are being poured out of many ports.

The residents at Chinkiang and Yangchow have been freshly alarmed, and the prominent families are fleeing to Shanghai.

GROUPINGS OF PROVINCES.

The following are the present groupings of the Chinese provinces:—By Chang Tso-lin—Kirin, Fengtien, and Heilungking. By Wu Pei-fu—Chihli, Szechuan (newly conquered by Wu Pei-fu), Kansu, Shensi, Shantung, Anhui, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fukien and Shansi. By Sun Yat-sen—Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow.

Chekiang is independent under Lu Yung-hsiang and Hunan is uncertain.

CHEKIANG FORCES' CLASH.

The Chekiang forces claim to have captured two battalions of infantry, who surrendered outside Ibing.

Ibing is 23 miles to the south of Changchow.

There is no change on the eastern and southern fronts.

SAFETY AT SHANGHAI.

In view of the measures which have been taken no responsible authority here has any anxiety for the safety of the Settlements.

Effective use has been made of barbed-wire on the various roads leading to the Concessions, especially from the north and from the Chinese city. This system of defence can be extended quickly to the other roads if necessary.

The Volunteers number close on 2,000, of whom approximately 850 are British, 200 American, 200 Japanese, 100 Chinese and 100 Portuguese. There are various other units. In addition there are between 400 and 500 ex-Servicemen, mostly British, who have offered their services in case of emergency. Then there are 1,200 Marines. The Volunteers have been mobilised since September 9th; half at full strength of the corps are always on duty, and the other half attend to their civilian duties in uniform and with their arms ready.

WAR INSURANCE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, September 13th.

A meeting of the leading insurance companies decided to fix war insurance at Shanghai at 1 per cent. for three months.

Hitherto the rate was 3 per cent. for three months.

THE CHINA WAR.

THE FIGHTING AT LIUHO AND HUANGTU.

The N. C. Daily News of Wednesday, the 10th inst. says:—

Details have at last been received of the heavy fighting which took place on Monday night between Huangtu and Nanzhang along the railway line, the Kiangsu forces having brought up reinforcements of 8,000 men, believed to be Wu Pei-fu's contingent. The Kiangsu army made a breach in the Chekiang line at about 10 p.m., but they could not widen the break sufficiently to make it possible for them to advance to Nanzhang. The fighting came closer toward Nanzhang than it had ever been before in this war. The firing heard in various parts of Shanghai during Monday night were on this battlefield.

At this juncture Marshal Lusheng, 3,000 men up to Nanzhang, stopped the breach and prevented the Kiangsu forces from widening it. The result was that during yesterday morning the Kiangsu armies returned to their original position, no advantage being taken of the heavy fighting and the apparent victory of the night before.

FIGHT AT LIUHO.

Late reports from Liuhio are to the effect that the Kiangsu troops have again made a flank attack and are now within quarter of a mile or so of the town on the western sector, where there was sharp fighting for the greater portion of the day. The road to Shanghai and the ditches alongside are, as eyewitnesses state, littered with wounded and dead soldiers, both defenders and attackers, who appear to have met in combat at close range. The brushy country in the vicinity of Liuhio afforded ample cover for the skirmishing parties which approached from the landward side and an enfilading fire kept the defenders busy, as they were with rifle and machine-gun. Quite a group of men had slipped into a position under the trees and had the road way so covered that no one could approach on the Shanghai road for some distance, while those who had gone to that section on Sunday or Monday and will recall the Paige motor-car backed in the ditch will know that this machine and the bridge near is now being subjected to a considerable fire, the road having been itself the scene of carnage during the morning hours. Large quantities of shot and empty shells are scattered over the surrounding country and a motor driven by curiosity-seekers, who luckily escaped, brought back a few souvenirs. Rifle bullets greeted them on their approach and they turned back to shelter.

CHEKIANG MEN WELL ENTRENCHED.

Entrenchments have been dug all round the village and the heavily reinforced troops of the Chekiang forces are well set in their position. Their numbers are now nearly 6,000, the figure given out at official sources, and they have been plentifully supplied with quantities of ammunition from the Arsenal and the Woonung forts. Reinforcements on the sector held by the Kiangsu troops have, however, increased this army to a figure considerably larger than it has ever been before, and serious engagements are looked for.

A statement made late yesterday afternoon by Mr. S. K. Loh, secretary to General Ho Feng-hsi, at headquarters at Lungshui, is to the effect that the Liuhio sector is fairly normal and that though there has been an engagement, the Chekiang forces are well in control of the situation. There seems to be no cause for anxiety for the moment at least, according to the official statement, and the telephone communications throughout the day spoke most favourably of the situation existing along the Yangtze.

CHEKIANG SUCCESS AT HUANGTU.

The battle continued fiercely throughout yesterday on the Huangtu front and thousands of soldiers were engaged. The Kiangsu men advanced in great waves, accompanied by heavy machine-gun fire, but the Chekiang men are stated to have repulsed them and with a counter attack actually regained ground that had been lost in the days before. Reinforcements from the Nanking side countered, but were met effectively and forced back again by the defenders of Shanghai. A mass attack then was launched by the latter on the right flank, according to the telephone reports received by General Ho late last evening, and portions of three regiments hammered at the Nanking left flank. Pushed back, when they came, the northern soldiers (according to the Lungshui reports) fell back in broken order and the Chekiang men pressed forward to at least a mile from the original position. Not less than 5,000 Chekiang men are now watching this portion of the line and have been sent enough supplies of ammunition to hold the position under normal conditions with a special reserve in the rear for emergencies.

FUKIEN TUGHUN DECLARES WAR

READY TO LEAD HIS ARMY AGAINST THE "REBELS" IN CHEKIANG.

A circular was issued by General Sun Chuan Fang, Tapan of Fukien and Kwangtung Border Defences, on September 2nd to the following effect:—

The revolt by Tsang and Yang in Southern Fukien was suppressed in less than a month; thanks to the united effort of my officers and men. The rebel troops fled to the Chekiang frontier. But instead of returning home, or being dispersed by the Chekiang Military Governor, they were received with open arms to the great consternation of the people. Rather than permit them to foment trouble in that region that may prejudice the whole situation, I hereby lead my troops in person to exterminate these rebels for our people. If for the sake of public welfare any friendly of Tsang and Yang and capture and send the chief culprits to Peking to be dealt with, my army will not proceed further.

(Continued on next Column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

OSAKA, September 12th.

A typhoon passed over South Japan early this morning. Telephones and telegraphs between Nagasaki and Osaka were interrupted, though they have now been partially restored. A third-class express was derailed near Hiroshima owing to a landslide caused by the heavy rains.

Nine were killed and many injured.

There was no serious damage to shipping.

The typhoon is now passing away.

TELLING LIES: \$1.

CHINESE LEARNS THE VALUE OF TRUTH.

A coolie charged on Saturday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with hawking pumelos without a licence, was stated by the police to have had 20 crates of the fruit in two baskets.

The man pleaded that he had only a small quantity, which he was taking to some friends as a gift.

The Magistrate's idea of the credibility of the man's plea may be judged from his words in convicting him.

"Fined \$5, one dollar extra for telling lies."

BRITISH SEAMANSHIP.

LONG VOYAGE TO SINGAPORE WITH JURY RUDDER.

A fine feat of seamanship is revealed in the laconic report presented by the captain of the British steamer Surat, which arrived at Singapore from South Africa on September 4th, having sailed for twenty-three days with a broken rudder.

The rudder was found to be damaged on August 12th, but no action was possible owing to heavy weather. On August 21st work was commenced on a jury rudder, and when this was completed the vessel resumed her course.

The Surat reached Anjer Kidol, a port in the Sunda Straits, on August 27th, and notified Lloyd's agent at Tanjung Priok, but he was unable to go to Anjer Kidol. The services of a diver could not be obtained, so the captain and officers made a further examination of the rudder, and proceeded to Singapore without assistance.

The Surat is owned by Andrew Weir & Son, of Glasgow, and she was loaded on this voyage with coal, but carried no passengers. On her arrival here she went into dock for repairs.

That seamanship did not leave the merchant marine when sails were superseded by steam is proved once again by this story. To bring the Surat into Singapore under the difficulties surmounted above was a feat which reflects great credit on her master and officers.—*Straits Times*.

If my request is disregarded, fighting will break out to the devastation of the country for which certain persons will be held responsible and punished. My army will attack only the chief offenders. All others who surrender will be treated leniently. Patriotic troops who will kill the barbarous rebels will earn the gratitude of our brethren in Chekiang and Fukien. As I am a soldier, it is my foremost duty to love my country; but the people of Chekiang and Fukien must love still more their provinces in which their houses and tombs are situated. Let all join me in this righteous movement in ridding your countryside of the disturbers of peace.

SUN CHUAN FANG (Seal).

THE ALLEGED H.K. AND S. BANK LOAN.

The following letter was sent to the Shanghai Press by the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, last week:—

Shanghai September 4th, 1924.

The CHAIRMAN, General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3rd September and in reply I have to state that I have nothing more to add to the information I gave verbally to your Secretary, that I am wholly unaware of any negotiations as those you mention.

As you are well aware, it has always been the aim of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to lend its assistance in all efforts designed for the advancement of China and the amelioration of the lot of her people, and I can safely assure you that a continuance of this policy may be relied upon.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. B. LOWSON,

Acting Manager.

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THE PIPE IN DIPLOMACY.

EUROPE'S DEBT TO THE PEACEFUL BRIAR.

The briar pipe is undoubtedly a strong factor in the apparently happy ending to the meeting between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot, and thus deserves its place in world history.

The epicurean which described the conversation of Chequers as a pipe-to-pipe talk sticks. In all the picture papers the photograph of the statesmen puffing at their pipes was given pride of place. The pipes become an important diplomatic instrument—as important as protocols and more persuasive than ambassadors' communications.

The game of golf which Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand played together at Cannes is memorable. But not less memorable is the pipe of peace which the French and the British Prime Ministers enjoyed together.

It may be—who knows!—that the true reason why M. Poincaré could not understand the British and could not come to any agreement with them was that he does not smoke a pipe. So far as I know (writes Sidney Haddleton in the *Evening Standard*), M. Herriot is the first French Prime Minister who has publicly at any rate, essayed the pipe. This is evidence of his closer affinities with the British.

KNOW THE SECRETS.

Nor did he need to be taught how to consume tobacco in a pipe. Before he met Mr. MacDonald he was acquainted with the secrets of packing the pipe, pressing the weed neither too loosely nor too tightly, striking a match even in a high wind on a hillock, drawing calmly, slowly, and steadily, the bowl supported between finger and thumb.

Although pipe-smoking is not a French pastime, although the cigarette and the cigar are in France recognised *de jure*, while the pipe is hardly even recognised *de facto*, there is no resentment against M. Herriot for having adopted an English habit. His case differs from that of M. Briand, because M. Briand acknowledged himself to be the pupil of Mr. Lloyd George, while M. Herriot can boast that he has no British master, and is not humiliating his country by taking lessons from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

At the same time, it must be confessed that the French were hardly prepared to give the pipe such high rank. That it should at a bound have entered the sphere of international politics is somewhat surprising. It required the elections and the democratic victory to bring the phibian pipe into the portals of the Quai d'Orsay. The pipe at first seemed alien amid the magnificent tapestries of Gobelin, beclouding the painted and gilded ceilings, tarnishing the ormolu, and staining the Savonneries carpets.

The revolution has been accomplished. The pipe and the people are triumphant. It has required a succession of statesmen in England to bring about the prospect of a renewed Franco-British entente. Mr. Lloyd George with his cigar, Mr. Briand with his eternal cigarette, could not achieve the miracle. M. Poincaré, who abstains from tobacco in any form, produced an impression of rigidity and of frigidity, in spite of the pipe-smoking example of Mr. Bonar Law and that of Mr. Baldwin.

Hitherto either the British Prime Minister was pipeless, or the French Prime Minister was pipeless, and sometimes both of them were pipeless. This is the first time that, by a happy conjunction of habits, both the French and the British Prime Ministers have been pipe smokers. Is it necessary to insist on the promising character of this political coincidence?

GENERAL DAWES' PIPE.

It should not be forgotten that from the very beginning of this new attempt to settle the reparations problem the pipe has been in evidence. From the moment that General Dawes, the chief of the experts, landed, we began to take heart. Did he not smoke perpetually, even at table, an amazing pipe with an inverted bowl? We were anxiously asking each other, not only whether he would find a solution of the problem, but also how he kept his tobacco from falling out of his queer-shaped pipe.

Since then the pipes have multiplied upon the scene, and diplomacy, whether secret or open, is becoming more and more an affair of pipe manipulation.

With these consoling reflections, with these signs of progress, there is some reason to anticipate that the statesmen will at last succeed in attuning their pipes. Only in the best—that is to say, in the most liberal—sense do we desire the London Conference to end in smoke.

101 FOR A HIT!

On the subject of productive strokes at cricket a correspondent writes as follows to the *Athletic News*:—"A friend of mine, who died about five years ago, once told me that he was batting for a small Devonshire club against the local lunatic asylum. Either my friend or his partner, I cannot remember who, hit the ball to mid-wicket. The lunatic fielding there stopped the ball, examined it closely, threw it high in the air, caught it, looked at it again, and then ran off with it!"

The rest of the fielders set off after him, and when they returned with the ball they found the batsman completely exhausted, for it was a very hot day, and lying on the ground, having run 101. This is not quite so useful as the 288 you mention, but it is true."

The best plan for any man who wishes to improve his position is still, in spite of all socialistic nostrums, hard work and attention to duty; besides bringing success to the individual, this old-fashioned plan has also the advantage that in helping himself the individual usually benefits the community as well.—Sir Geo. Albu, Bart.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.

BILL TO REPEAL OBSOLETE LAWS.

There is in existence an Act of 1549 which forbids books of Roman Catholic ritual "ever to be kept in this realm." Another passed in 1791 excludes from its benefits any priest who officiates in any place of worship with a bell and stole, or at any funeral, or exercises the rites of the Roman Catholic religion or wears the habits of his order not within a Roman Catholic Church or private house. The repeal of these and various other disabilities on Roman Catholic citizens is sought by a bill—the Roman Catholic Relief Bill—which has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. F. N. Blandell, the Conservative member for the Omskirk Division. Mr. Blandell is a Roman Catholic, but his backers include Church of England members belonging to both the Liberal and Labour parties. The bill, the text of which was issued on Aug. 7th, leaves undisturbed the provisions of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, which preserve the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, and does not entitle a Roman Catholic to present to a benefice of the Church of England.

In addition to the disabilities already mentioned, the repeal is proposed of an Act of 1556, which characterises religious orders as "superstitions," any disposition or trust for the benefit of such orders being liable to be declared void as a being liable to be declared void as a "superstition." and of one of 1715, which characterises property given to any abbey or convent as given for a "Popish or superstitious use," any such gift being liable therefore to be declared void. Another section of the Act of 1791 provides that nothing in the Act shall make it lawful to establish a society of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and that all uses, trusts, and dispositions which would have been deemed superstitious and unlawful before June 24th, 1791, shall continue to be so deemed. The repeal of this provision is suggested. The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 provides that Roman Catholics must still make the declaration against Transubstantiation before they can exercise certain offices, e.g., that of Lord Chancellor, that with the clerk of the peace of the country and for the term of one month during which they remain in the United Kingdom without having so registered, and that any member of a religious order coming into this realm is to be banished for the term of his natural life. These obsolete provisions will also be repealed if the bill becomes law.

SAYINGS OF A WEEK.

If a man works second-best, he becomes second-rate.—*The Rev. F. H. Gillingham.*

Parts of Westminster Abbey look like the yard of a mad stonemason.—*Dean Inge.*

Charity ought to be exercised at the donor's own cost.—*Will of the late Bishop of Jarrow.*

It is women, not men, who are doing all the current gabbling about sex.—*Mr. H. L. Mencken.*

The law is sometimes an ass, and has to be protected against its own folly.—*Sir Basil Thomson.*

The great newspapers of England today are exceptionally good history books.—*Mr. W. Hughes Jones.*

Every child is, both in the most superficial and in the most solemn sense, a holy terror.—*Mr. G. K. Chesterton.*

If democracy is to be made workable children must be taught to think, which is not the case now.—*Dr. Cyril Norwood.*

I do not believe that if we were a nation efficiently equipped there would be a single surplus male in the country.—*Mr. T. Shaw.*

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday, 14th Sept, 10 a.m.	
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOFSANG"	Monday, 15th Sept, 8 p.m.	
REINGTAN via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Sept, 10 a.m.	
TIENSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Sept, Noon	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 19th Sept, 10 a.m.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Sept, 11 a.m.	
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOI	"HOSANG"	Sunday, 21st Sept, 7 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGANG"	Sunday, 21st Sept, 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Sunday, 21st Sept, 12 a.m.	
SINGTAU via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Wednesday, 24th Sept, 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 24th Sept, 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 27th Sept, 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 1st Oct, 1 p.m.	

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"GLENSHANE"	7th Oct.	"GLENOGLE"	24th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENGARRY"	16th Oct.			
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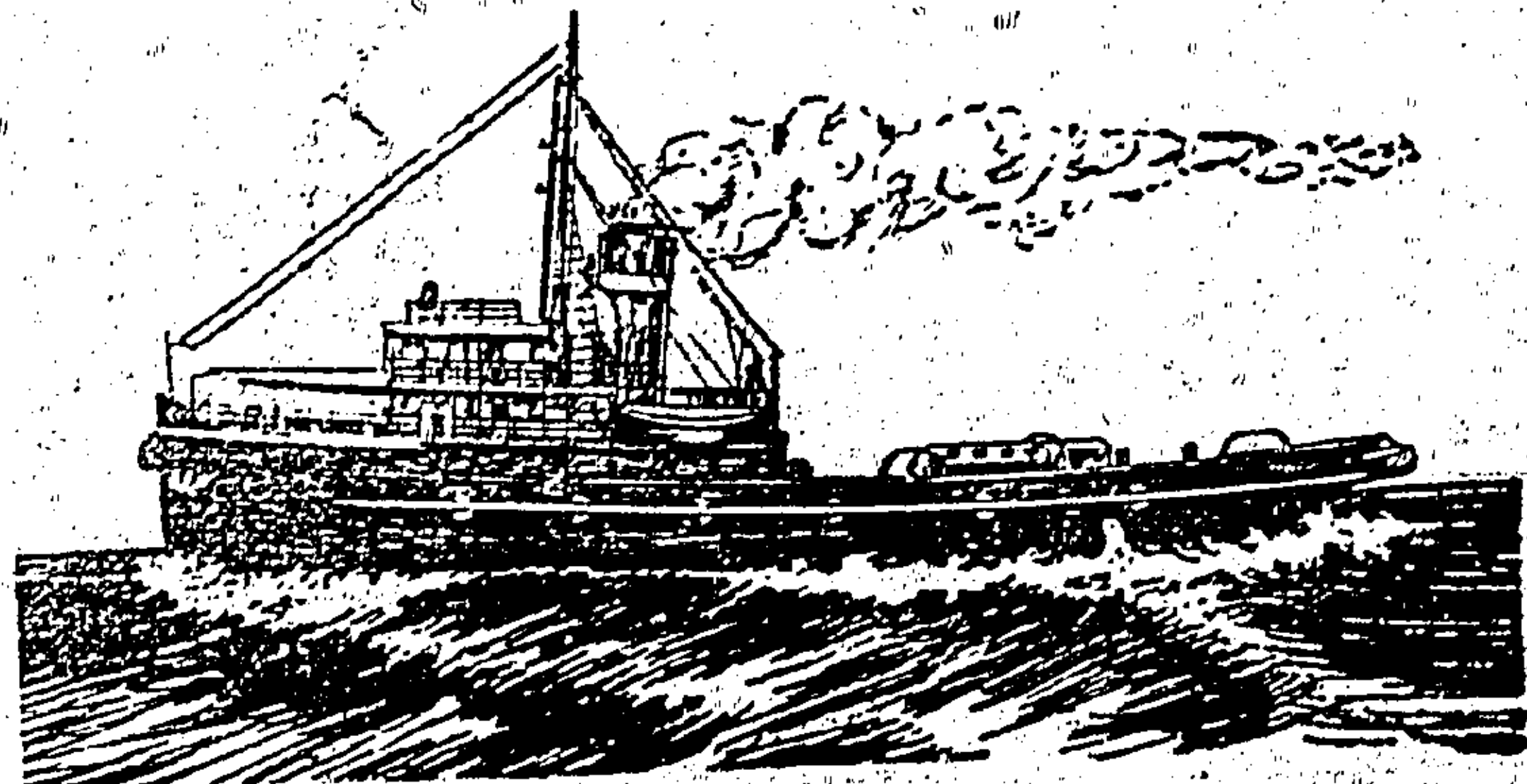
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 12th.

Arabia Maru, Japanese str., 5,833 tons, Capt. S. Yamaga, from Jacarta, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—O.S.K.

Arabian, British str., 4,730 tons, Capt. H. E. Watkins, from Surabaya, with a cargo of sugar, lying at buoy No. A30.—H. M. H. Nemaze.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. J. K. Clark, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A70.—B. & S.

Telenacha, British str., 1,330 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B23.—W. & F. Shiping.

September 13th.

Anna Kayser, German str., Capt. Peter Lemke, from Hamburg, with a general cargo, lying at St. Michael's.—Carl Bodicker & Co.

Bunko, Danish str., 1,400 tons, Capt. E. J. Hansen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—John Manners & Co.

Jeonglee, British str., 3,325 tons, Capt. A. McCormack, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

Gigo Maru, Japanese str., 1,956 tons, Capt. J. Mikami, from Karatsu, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B33.—Mitsui O.S.K.

Houma, Portuguese str., 451 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo, lying at Haikong wharf.—Kwang O.S.K.

Alphington, British str., 511 tons, Capt. W. Brown, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chin On wharf.—Chin On S.S. Co.

Lake Fielding, American str., 1,588 tons, Capt. J. H. Benson, from Salcutta, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C20.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

President Cleveland, American str., 8,393 tons, Capt. Geo. W. Yardley, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Solomon, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. A. Norvald, from Saigon and Swatow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C16.—K. Larsen & Co.

Seaburn, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy B12.—B. & S.

Zanling, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. C. S. Isher, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—B. & S.

Tenper, Norwegian str., 1,949 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B35.

Tjalling, Dutch str., 3,091 tons, Capt. J. J. Blankert, from Batavia, with a cargo of sugar, lying at buoy No. A10.—J. C. J. L.

Tjalling, Dutch str., 6,064 tons, Capt. E. H. Kross, from Dally, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. A25.—J. C. J. L.

Trier, German str., 5,101 tons, Capt. T. Taehuen, from Hamburg, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Melchers & Co.

September 14th.

Boluen, Swedish str., 2,139 tons, Capt. P. O. Levan, from Shanghai, with ballast, lying at buoy No. B49.—Doddwell & Co.

Chenn, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. Ross Lewis, from Bangkok and Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy at C35.—B. & S.

Chacac, British str., 4,792 tons, Capt. R. Hill, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—B. & S.

Althea Maru, Japanese str., 1,990 tons, Capt. C. Gillespie, from Milke, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B31.—M. H. K.

New Mathilde, British str., 842 tons, Capt. E. T. Rapley, from Haiphong and Haikong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C21.—Yik Tai S.S. Co.

Paul Leith, French str., 8,443 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—M. M.

Phraung, British str., 1,022 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddle, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B22.—Cheong Yue S.S. & Co.

Praet, British str., 6,209 tons, Capt. W. Simpson, from Shanghai and Kowloon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

September 15th.

Amakura Maru, for Swatow.
Chipping, for Canton.
Poshing, for Swatow.
Hatting, for Saigon.
Hanoi, for Hongkong.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Hatting, for Swatow.
Lachow, for Shanghai.
President Cleveland, for Manila.
Sichuan, for Canton.
Sunning, for Canton.
Tean, for Amoy.
Trier, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apenn Line's *Tilawa* left Kobe for this port via Amoy on the afternoon of the 9th, and is due here on the morning of the 15th inst.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on September 11th, and is due here on October 1st.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is due at Hongkong to-day (September 15th) at 10 a.m., and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon wharf on arrival at Hongkong. She will leave for Manila on September 17th at 5 p.m., and sail from Manila on September 20th at 5 p.m., being due at Hongkong, on September 22nd, 7 a.m.

She will sail from Hongkong for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via ports, at noon, on September 25th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, &c.	<i>Awa Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Nov.
New York & Boston	<i>Southwestern Miller</i>	Brit.	Princo Line	On 1st Oct.
Boston & New York via Suez	<i>City of Yokohama</i>	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAP. PORTS & HAV.	<i>President Cleveland</i>	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 21st inst., 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO &c.	<i>West Bepan</i>	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	<i>Empress Russia</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORTS	<i>Kaga Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, VANCOUVER, &c.	<i>Arabia Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	<i>Achilles</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	<i>Admiral McKinley</i>	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	<i>Kaiser-I-Hind</i>	Am.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst., Noon
MARSEILLES, &c.	<i>Amboise</i>	Am.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, &c.	<i>Chasabilly</i>	Am.	Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	<i>Andre Lebon</i>	Am.	Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, HAMBURG & HOLL.	<i>Kamo Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	<i>City of Lahore</i>	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 21st inst.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	<i>Antilope</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & DUNKERQUE	<i>Schlesien</i>	Ger.	Matheis & Co.	On 21st inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	<i>Glancus</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	<i>Paris Maru</i>	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	<i>Gleniffer</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
BONNAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	<i>Boero</i>	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	<i>Albert Vogler</i>	Ger.	Reuter Brockmann & Co.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	<i>Sato Maru</i>	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Fooksang</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Tilawa</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Sidalia</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Soudan</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Van Cloon</i>	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Lassonia</i>	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Hutchow</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Takura Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Chukura Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Hingang</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Tango Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Arakura</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Taiyuan</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Mishima Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Tekang</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Malwa</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Morea</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Sidalia</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Perda</i>	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Tijonadari</i>	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Eastern</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>St. Albans</i>	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>O. Lopez Y Lopez</i>	Span.	Botolne Bros.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Amur Maru</i>	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Chipsang</i>	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Thikarung</i>	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Hamburg Maru</i>	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Lake Gilper</i>	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Mingsang</i>	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Kingchow</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Kalgan</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Haifong</i>	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Hai-Ning</i>	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Empress Russia</i>	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>Yuenyang</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>President McKinley</i>	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>C. Lopez Y Lopez</i>	Span.	Botolne Bros.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	<i>West Carmona</i>	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 21st inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Trier*, on September 13th:—Miss M. Blythe, Mr. R. Greim, Mr. R. Herbert, Miss M. Knuch, Master G. Koehler, Mr. R. Lees, Mr. K. Schnaebel, Mr. W. Treskin, Mr. R. Walter, Mr. A. West, Mr. G. Burns, Miss M. Dirschner, Dr. K. Elman, Mr. J. Flink, Miss K. Grzymski.

Per s.s. *President Cleveland*, from San Francisco and way ports, on September 13th:—For Hongkong: Mr. Chun Koon, Miss M. Bell, Mrs. F. B. Bin, Mrs. J. Gomes, Miss M. Gomes, Mr. C. Gomes, Mr. D. W. Fooks, Mrs. F. Jiko, Miss H. Jiko, Mrs. C. S. Kwok, Mrs. Wong Tong Koo, Mrs. O. N. Korkler, Mr. H. C. Li, Mr. W. Koster, Miss I. Von Muller, Mr. W. W. Martin and son, Mr. Lou Yue Pin, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Sutton, Mrs. S. H. Soong, Mrs. Chan Shen, Mr. Lee Shun, Mr. H. B. Shum, Mrs. S. B. Soong, Miss A. P. Thompson, Miss E. Tom, Mr. Lee Wei, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, In transit to Manila: Mrs. W. Brusco, Mr. C. S. Beatty, Mr. R. E. Bedford, Mr. J. C. Baker, Mr. G. W. Carr, Mr. G. Craig, Mr. C. Christianson, Mr. C. Foss, Mr. S. B. Frank, Mr. C. E. Guest, Mr. P. P. Heck, Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Mr. L. C. Lewis, Mr. J. G. Lawrence, Mr. C. Landahl, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morton, Mr. M. G. Miller, Mrs. Geo. P. North, Mr. O. B. North, Miss E. M. Noffsinger, Mr. F. W. Newler, Mr. H. E. Rathburn, Mrs. F. Snyder, Mrs. E. E. Salm, Miss A. Salm, Mr. Thos. Fletcher R. Waters, Mrs. L. Williamson, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. D. S. Wheeler, Mrs. Marie Whitney.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *President Cleveland*:—From Hongkong for Manila:—Mrs. M. A. Blythe, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Desbrien, Mr. N. G. Fairbairn, Mr. E. Isach, Mr. R. Lee, Mr. O. L. Masingsong, Miss Gladys Ridgley, Mr. D. Wahl, Mr. A. West, and Mr. R. R. West.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ajaz (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.
Anur Maru (O.S.K.), due to-day.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due September 17th.
Empress of Russia, due to-day.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.
President Harrison (Dollar), due to-day.
President Van Buren (Dollar), due Sept. 20th.
Patrocin (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.
Ruth Kayser (Bickmers), due September 17th.

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HONGKONG

TO

MANILA

5 P.M., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th.

FROM

HONGKONG

TO

VANCOUVER

NOON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th,

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S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Wednesday, September 24th, at 4 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... October 8th, at 4 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... October 22nd, at 4 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... November 5th, at 4 p.m.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... September 25th, at Noon.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... October 13th, at Noon.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... October 28th, at Noon.

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KAGA MARU ... Friday, 15th Oct.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 26th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DELAGOA MARU ... Sunday, 28th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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"CITY OF PEKIN" ... 30th Sept. ... Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull.

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"CITY OF LAHORE" ... 4th Dec. ... Marseilles, London, etc.
"CITY OF KARACHI" ... 29th Jan. ... Do.
"CITY OF KARACHI" ... 1st March ... Do.

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"TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Oct.
"BURYLOCCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th Oct.
"CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st Oct.

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ANDRE LEBON	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	28th Sept.
AMBOISE	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	12th Oct.
CHANTILLY	11th Sept.	14th Oct.	26th Oct.
PORTHOS	20th Sept.	23rd Oct.	23rd Nov.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept. Noon	Mars. L'lon. & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	8,895	1st Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"PESHAWUR"	7,834	14th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,913	27th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMA"	9,098	29th Nov.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,895	23rd Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	27th Dec.	Marselles, L'lon. & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,098	31st Dec.	do.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marselles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,913	20th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	8,118	24th Jan.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	do.
"KARMA"	9,098	18th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	16th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAHARA"	8,500	3rd Oct.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Nov.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Oct.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,500	26th Nov.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,913	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	8th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,500	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,895	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,913	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

1925.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama
"KARMA"	9,098	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the oil carrying steamer.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th Sept., Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 18th Sept., D.L.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 18th Sept., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALANG"	On 18th Sept., 3.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"CHEKIANG"	On 17th Sept., 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Sept., 3.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANOWH"	On 20th Sept., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Sept., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Sept., 3.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 23rd Sept., 3.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 3.30 p.m.

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Steamer	Arr. Hongkong about	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports about
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S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 30th October.

S.S. "GERANIA" ... Sails about 23rd November.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 30th November.

S.S. "NUVIDIA" ... Sails about 23rd December.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 30th December.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 4th October.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 6th October.

S.S. "PERIA" ... Sails about 6th November.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 7th December.

S.S. "GERANIA" ... Sails about 31st December.

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S.S. "UMBINGA" ... Sails about 30th September

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TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" ... Due Hongkong 14th Sept.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Leave Hongkong 15th Sept.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Due Hongkong 20th Sept.

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AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" ... Due Hongkong 23rd Sept.

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" ... Leave Hongkong 25th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" ... Due Hongkong 18th Oct.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" ... Leave Hongkong 18th Oct.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Hongkong	15th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	15th Sept.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Harrison	15th Sept.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via Canada-London Am.	Emp. of Russia	15th Sept.
SWITZ AND STRAITS	Patroclus	15th Sept.
SAIGON	Amoy	15th Sept.
STRAITS	Via Overland	15th Sept.
JAPAN	Tokyo	15th Sept.
JAPAN	Tokyo	15th Sept.
Europe via Suez (Letters and papers, London, 21st, Aug. and Parcel, 11th Aug.)	Mon.	15th Sept.
MANILA	Emp. of Russia	22nd Sept.
MANILA	Emp. of Russia	22nd Sept.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tokyo	24th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits	Patroclus	Monday, 15th, 10.30 A.M.
*Straits, Colombo and Parcel only for Germany via Hamburg	Scholar	2.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Hoi Nam	2.30 P.M.
Straits	Glauca	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, and Europe via Siberia (Correspondence especially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Amoy	2.30 P.M.
*Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Sada Maru	2.30 P.M.
Japan	Tokyo	3.30 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Hongkong	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	3.30 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Via Overland	3.30 P.M.
Samsui and Wanchow	Tokyo	3.30 P.M.
Amoy	Szechuen	3.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	San Nam Ho	3.30 P.M.
Manila *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa *Egypt and *Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 22nd Oct.	Pres. Harrison	Tuesday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Hollw and Haiphong	Taming	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Kalpa	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok	Kalpa	1.00 P.M.
Swatow	Takung	Wednesday, 17th, 8.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 25th Sept.	Tung Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tikarung	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Chokian	1.30 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Russia	3.30 P.M.
Formosa, Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central & South America, Canada & *Europe via San Francisco—due Francisco 15th Oct.	Siberia Maru	Friday, 19th, Registration 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Ning	Letters 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	Emp. of Russia	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Emp. of Russia	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 13th Oct. & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence especially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Pres. McKinley	Parcels, 23rd, Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 13th Oct.	Emp. of Russia	Parcels for Canada only—Thursday, 25th, Registration 9.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 15th, 1924

On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	nom.
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	nom.
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	99 1/2
Credit, 4 months' sight	1 1/2
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	34 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	34 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	16 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	16 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	105 1/2
On Manila—On demand	105 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	102 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	140 1/2
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand	77 1/2
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	8.17
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per toad	48.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	34 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$30,000,000

Board of Directors:
W. L. PATTENDAR, Esq.—Chairman
B. D. F. BATH, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOK, Esq.
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J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
J. P. WATSON, Esq.
N. L. WATSON, Esq.
G. M. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 62,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,880,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
CHINA—Ginza, Kagi, Karanko, Keelung, Makung, Naito, Pusan, Shinkien, Tachin, Tamsui, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

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"Capstan de Luxe"

has made A BIG HIT everywhere. It cannot fail to please those smokers who demand an oval cigarette of the finest Virginia Tobacco.

Just arrived from England
On Sale all High Class Tobacconists



THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£23,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£21,500,000
Reserve Fund	£21,500,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Hongkong, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Soerabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 63,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 58,557,283.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, London, Shanghai, Canton, Managua, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan, Hankow, Pnom Penh, Pondicherry, Hanoi.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	\$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, and on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

	Per annum.
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	3
For 6 "	4
For 12 "	5

"KAN TONG FO," Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. [34]

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road.
Hankow—British Concession.

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T. H. MAI, Manager.
1923.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Deposits received for Fixed Periods at to be obtained on application.
T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1924. [33]

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EUMAEUS ... 22nd SEPT. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
AUTOLYCUS ... 6th OCT. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
HELENUS ... 13th OCT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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ANTIOCHUS ... 18th SEPT. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
KT. TEMPLAR ... 1st OCT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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ACHILLES ... 18th SEPT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PHILOCTETES ... 14th OCT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

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(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

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EURYLOCHUS ... 11th OCT. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez

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PATROCLUS ... 21st OCT. Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR ... 17th NOV. Singapore, Marseilles & London
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TERESIAS ... 29th DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
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